

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1232.—VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.

JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), having resolved to
business, begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of
and FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, CANALS,
securities, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are
ing 15 to 20 per cent. per annum, with perfect freedom from any kind of risk;
relative (or progressive) shares frequently yield large and immediate profits,
advise given to capitalists by letter, or personally.
The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a
and agents of mines are invited to send Mr. Crofts, at their convenience,
meetings of mines and other interesting news, or prospectuses of new sets,
will review as part of the materials of his weekly letter, without fee or reward.
Office hours, Ten to Five.

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.
Lane has business in—
North Robert. Holmbush.
Lady Bertha. Tolvaaden.
Sordridge. Mary Ann.
Old Tolgu United. Marke Valley.
Buller and Basset. Tamar Consols.

ES B. BRENCHLEY, of 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD,
LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES.
Lane has business in—
10 South Carn Bros. 1 West Seton.
5 Trellyn Consols. 50 Wheal Crebor, 14s.
20 Treveltha. 10 Buller & Basset, £23s.
1 Wheal Basset. 50 Wheal Unity, 17s. 6d.
5 East Russell, £15s. 20 St. Day, 27s.

BUKER OF Tamar Consols, North Roskar, Treveltha, South Carn Bros,
Basset, Wheal Grenville, North Crofty, for cash on delivery of transfer.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

LELAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,
C. has the following SHARES FOR SALE, and recommends those marked
paying the greatest dividends, and those marked (f) for a rise in market
very short time:—
Track Consols. 150 Kelly Bray. 15 Stray Park.
1 Consols. 50 Lady Bertha. 110 Tolvaaden.
10 North Basset. 20 Tolcarne.
20 North Crofty. 15 Trellyn Consols.
10 North Miners. 20 Tiscroft.
110 North Downs. 20 Vale of Towry.
120 North Levant. 2 West Basset.
20 North Dolcoath. 2 West Seton.
110 North Roskar. 50 West Par.
10 North Tolgu United. 100 Wheal Addams.
10 Par Consols. 2 Wheal Buller.
20 Penden Consols. 2 Wheal Basset.
20 Foden-an-drea. 20 Wheal Charlotte.
15 Rose United, £65s. 20 Wheal Grenville.
150 Rosewarne Con., £11s. 20 Wheal Harriet.
20 Sordridge Consols. 10 Wheal Edward, £23s.
2 St. Ives Consols. 15 Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
1 South Carn Bros. 5 Wheal Mary Ann.
50 South Cuddra. 150 Wheal Margery.
50 South Buller and West. 5 Wheal Mary (Lelant).
Fenestral. 5 Wh. Margaret, £77s.
110 Wheal Unity, 15s. 150 Wheal Unity, 15s.
100 Wheal Trelwenny. 10 Wheal Wrey.
100 Wheal Wrey. 10 Wheal Wrey.
All orders promptly attended to. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

WARNE UNITED.—A SPECIAL REPORT of this mine,
own agent, price 10s. 6d. per copy.—WILLIAM LELAN, 4, Cushion-court,
street.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST.
SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c.
Published by PETER WATSON, No. 8, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
My Circular has met with in the estimation of the public induces me to
review of the events of the past year on this anniversary of its publica-
connection with my own labours in the cause of legitimate mining, as also
things which have come upon mining itself, in relation to its future prosperity.
be fully known to my readers, that having had fifteen years' connection with
the experience has fallen to my lot in practical mining, and in strenuous and
endeavour to transfer this knowledge for the benefit of those who honour me
confidence I hope I have not laboured in vain.
I will perhaps excuse me in premising that to them the task is easy to read
any subject; but to a writer, in order that he should present himself before
a tangible and acceptable condition, he must either have the matter he
entirely at heart, or he will be accused (and deservedly so) of sophistry.
To which category I may myself belong I will with the utmost confi-
dence to readers to decide, and appear, parenthetically, to my Circular as proof
not laboured in vain in the effort to direct capitalists into that path which
dise instead of depreciate their capital. Perhaps it would be a dereliction of
my part not to allude to other writers who, laudably, as it appears to me, in
of the organ of our now rapidly growing interest, the *Mining Journal*, are in-
gaining both new and sound views on mining matters in the aggregate,
not hesitate to illustrate them in detail. It is not my intention to attempt
any of my contemporaries on the market who may be gifted with the power
themselves to the public in more classical attire, but I venture, with per-
sonal friends, in my this for myself, that no writer of any circular or periodical
ing shall rival me in honesty of purpose, or the desire to lead the public into
investments or speculations, in whatsoever direction their own tastes may run
outlet of capital.
It must be acknowledged, is entered upon in mining, which certainly con-
tributes, a reward for years of upward toil, and in this reward both adviser and
participate by a candid interchange of ideas—the advised making and the
replication in consonance with their mutual interests. Thus, my friends
may faithfully reckon upon their best interests in the coming year being
aid as they have in the past, and for proof of my sincerity in this short
are only to appeal to the incidents of that past, to hope it will be considered
warrant of the future.

SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) APPEARS IN
PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED
given, and important information on the present and future operations
of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to pur-
of shares.
desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual
of 1s. 6d. per copy. PETER WATSON,
of Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
8, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
RISLEY invites the special attention of his friends and the public to Fowey Cons-
ols, which offers great prospective advantages.
FOR SALE.—150 Kelly Bray, at 43s. per share, nett.

NOTICE.—MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.
GLEDHILL AND CO'S MINING OFFICES
MOVED from 12, South Parade, to the CORN EXCHANGE. They beg
those who have money to invest that they have personally inspected
OFFER MINING SETS on hand, which they have personally inspected,
recommend. Some of these sets are situated in Yorkshire, Cumberland,
and, and Scotland. Arrangements can be made to work them either by pri-
or as public companies, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act (Limited),
Gledhill and Co. will be glad to afford full information to bona fide parties
of the above sets, and to assist in forming and establishing companies to
it after investigation it is thought desirable. They have also SHARES
in many of the PROGRESSIVE and DIVIDEND MINES.

RE BUDGE, MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE
ER, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE
SHARES: 3 Rosewarne, £65; 100 St. Day United, 24s. 6d.; 10 South
5 North Dolcoath, £45; 10 Hingston Down, £75; 5 Trellyn, £24½;
10s. 27s.; 10 Calvadock; 5 Old Tolgu, £28; 5 North Roskar, £25; 10
5 Kelly Bray, £23½; 5 Wheal Grylls, £23½; 50 Wheal Arthur, 50 Sordridge
5 Kelly Bray, £23½; 25 Wheal Grenville, £4½; 20 Great Alfred
5 North Frances; 20 North Downs; 10 Lelant Consols; 10 Great

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
George Moore will sell shares for time, at a slight advance in price, to any one pos-
sessing a name of commercial value.
PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTI-
FICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at
the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Bryntail, £26½.	30 Kelly Bray.	28 Wh. Frances, £207½.
30 Buller and Basset.	20 Lady Bertha.	50 Tamar Consols, 42s. 6d.
20 Belling Wall, 23s. 6d.	200 Lady Eliza, 3s. 10d.	10 Tincroft, £4 3s. 9d.
(call included).	20 Lewis.	20 Tolcarne, 17s. 9d.
5 Carn Bros, £77½.	10 No. Robert, £3 2s. 6d.	10 Trellyn Consols.
10 Cobre.	20 North Trelwenny.	20 Tolvaaden.
Clara.	20 North Downs, £25½.	20 Treveltha, 18s. 9d.
20 Cath. and Jane, 4s. 10d.	5 North Roskar.	1 Trelwenny, £32½.
20 Devon & Courtenay.	25 North Crofty.	5 Trellyn Consols.
5 Ding Dong.	100 North Rhine.	35 Vale of Towry, 11s. 3d.
100 Denham Bridge, 3s.	5 North Frances.	2 Wh. Mary Ann, £48½.
1 Granbler, £26½.	1 Rosewarne, £18s. 9d.	5 Wheal Margery, £23½.
30 Dale, 19s. 6d.	5 North Miners, £24½.	30 Wheal Wrey.
20 East Gunns Lake.	5 Old Tolgu United.	5 West Frances.
15 East Russell, £14½.	1 Providence, £207½.	1 West Basset, £22½.
55 East Rosewarne (or any	6 Par Consols.	1 West Caradon, £21½.
part), 11s. 9d.	50 Redmoor, 4s. 10d.	25 Wheal Addams.
1 East Basset, £213½.	20 Rosewarne & Herland.	1 Wh. Margaret, £76½.
5 E. Trefusis, £25 10s. 9d.	30 Round Hill, £1 8s. 6d.	50 Worthing, 10s. 6d.
1 Granbler, £26½.	5 Bryntail, £25½.	5 Wheal Kitty (Lelant),
50 Odwin United.	5 South Basset.	£10 8s. 6d.
30 Great Raddern, 1s. 10d.	10 Stray Park, £15½.	30 Wheal Crebor, 16s. 9d.
20 Great Wheal Vor, 14s.	40 Sordridge.	25 Wh. Charlotte, £33s. 9d.
10 St. Alfred, £2 18s. 9d.	20 St. John del Rey, £11½.	20 Wheal Ludoct, £23½.
10 Great Hevas, 10s. 6d.	12 So. Lady Bertha, 7s. 10d.	5 W. Alfred Cons., £18½.
100 Great Wheal Martha.	10 South Carn Bros, £23½.	50 Wheal Unity, 17s. 9d.
30 Great Shela, £1 15s.	20 St. Day United, 25s. 9d.	20 Wheal Edward, £2 19s.
20 Great Wheal Bury.	40 South Buller and West	20 Wheal Arthur (an offer
10 Hingston Down, £7½.	Pontrunthal.	wanted)
25 Holmbush, 26s. 9d.	50 So. Condurrow, 10s. 9d.	20 Wheal Grenville.

And a BUYER of Stray Park, Tamar Consols, Holmbush, North Downs, Wheal Mar-
garet, West Caradon, Trevellyn, Great Wheal Martha, Bryntail, North Roskar, and
Wheal Margery.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, April 1, 1859.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C.
Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign
countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and
report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J.
Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advan-
tage for those who may wish either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.
Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining,
which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

MR. C. POWELL, MINING SHAREBROKER,
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Terms of commission, 1¼ per cent. Office hours, from Ten till Six.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
HERCULES PASSAGE, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN BRITISH
MINES, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF SECURITIES, on commission. All orders con-
fided to his care will have prompt attention, and he has now FOR SALE the following,
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1 Rosewarne Utd., £65½. 10 Creake, £4½. 50 Wheal Arthur, 10s.
10 Trellyn, £23½. 5 East Russell, £15½. 50 Dev. & Courtenay, £1.
10 Tolvaaden, £2½. 5 Bryntail, £25½. 30 Tavy Consols, 11s. 6d.

BUYER of Tolvaaden, at 28½.
April 1, 1859. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lombury.

MR. J. T. KEVERN'S MINING, LOAN,
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Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are
poor from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock com-
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ing Shares.—4, Austinfriths, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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SHAREBROKER, 225 and 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON. MR. SPARGO is enabled, through his long experience as a practical miner,
aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, to GIVE SOUND ADVICE and ACCURATE
INFORMATION on the position and prospects of the various mines in that county.
Maps, plans, and sections of some of the richest mines in Cornwall, including Dolcoath,
Carn Bros, Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, South Frances, Alfred Consols, North Roskar,
Wheal Seton, Botallack, Balleawidden, Great Wheal Vor, Rosewarne United, North
Dolcoath, Providence, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Kitty, Penden, and a number of other
mines, can be had on application; price of each map, 3s. MR. SPARGO takes leave to
inform the subscribers for his map of Cornwall that copies will be forwarded as per order
on an early day in the ensuing week.

MR. M. S. RICHARDS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 27, AUSTINFRIARS, OFFERS his best SERVICES to CAPITALISTS
DESIRING OF INVESTING in good DIVIDEND or sound PROGRESSIVE MINES,
some of the former are at the present time paying from 15 to 25 per cent. on present
prices, and likely to do so for years to come. In progressive stock of a sound and
intrinsic character there is a large amount of money at all times to be made, provided due
caution is used in the selection and purchase of such shares as are likely to increase in
value by their real merits. MR. RICHARDS is in a position to advise capitalists about to
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Terms of commission, 1¼ per cent.

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quoted, nett—
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5 Wheal Charlotte. 40 West Par Consols. 50 Wheal Addams, 16s. 9d.
1 South Wheal Frances. 3 Old Tolgu United. 25 Great Hevas, 10s. 6d.
10 East Russell. 10 Tolvaaden, £9. 25 East Providence.
20 Lady Bertha, 23s. 25 Tavy Consols, 13s. 10 Calstock Consols, £4½.
50 Vale of Towry, 12s. 20 Sordridge Consols. 10 East Falmouth.
20 Wheal Arthur. 20 Wheal Sidney. 20 Gawton United, 11s. 6d.
2 Craddock Moor, £30. 10 Wheal Wrey, £23½. 50 South Lady Bertha, 5s.

A List of the most approved Dividend and Progressive Mines sent on application.
All letters or communications addressed to Mr. M. S. RICHARDS, 27, Austinfriths,
London, will receive immediate attention.—Dated April 1, 1859.

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OF VENTILATING COAL AND OTHER MINES, by the application of hot air
from the surface into the deepest shaft, by means of a small blast engine and heating ap-
paratus, similar in principle to those in use at iron smelting furnaces, thus dispensing
with the use of the ordinary furnace, with its fire and flame, in the workings. It is
simple in construction, safe in application, unlimited in power, and economical in use.
Terms and particulars may be known on application to the undersigned, who may
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Cash at all times on receipt of transfer. Bankers: Tweedy, Williams, & Co., Truro.

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GREAT WHEEL MARTHA.—WANTED, TWO HUNDRED
AND SIXTY SHARES, for which 5s. 6d. per share will be given.—Apply by
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DALE LEAD MINE.—ANY PERSON HAVING SHARES TO
DISPOSE OF IS REQUESTED TO STATE (by letter) the NUMBER and
LOWEST PRICE; also, whether 10s. or £1 paid.—Address, "A. B.," care of Messrs.
Adams and Co., 9, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.

TO THE MINING INTEREST.—A SETT can now be had in
NORTH TAMAR LEAD MINE, by applying to Mr. SPEAR, Dunterton, near
Tavistock. The stock and engine house is nearly new, and much lead ore was raised a
short distance from the engine-shaft some years since.—J. SPEAR, Dunterton, Tav-
stock, March 7, 1859.

TO LEAD SMELTERS AND ASSAYERS.—WANTED
immediately, a COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF
LEAD SMELTING WORKS. The applicant must possess a good practical knowledge
of smelting and assaying lead ores, and will be required to undertake the secretaryship
of the company under which he is to act. A knowledge of the reduction of zinc ores
would be desirable.—Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to Mr. J. DEVEREUX
Frost, solicitor, Wrexham, on or before the 12th April next.—Wrexham, March 24, 1859.

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IS DESIROUS OF MEETING with a SITUATION as COLLIERY AGENT.
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GROUND or SURFACE AGENT, having upwards of 20 years' experience in
lead and copper mines. The advertiser can dress zinc, copper, and silver-lead ore with
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COMPANY of importance in the North. The large compensation of £2000 in paid-up
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FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a
10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached.
As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well
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FOR SALE, a 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING PUMPING
ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with three boilers, about 36 tons.—For further particu-
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ON SALE, several SECOND-HAND SLOTTING MACHINES,
to take in from 8 ft. to 18 in. diameter. These machines are all equal to new
are in full working order, and can be seen at work at any time.—Apply to Mr. WHIT-
LEY KIRK, Mills, Works, Engineering, and General Agent, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

PUMPS.—WANTED, a 20 in. SECOND HAND PLUNGER
LIFT, about 80 yards, with working barrel and clack pieces.—Address, B. D.
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STEAM WHIM AND CRUSHER.—WANTED, a STEAM
WHIM and CRUSHER, for the Old Tolgu United Mines. Size from 30 to 24 in.
—Address forthwith, stating particulars, to Mr. W. CHARLES, 27, Austinfriths, London,
E.C.—March 31, 1859.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—WANTED TO HIRE, TWO
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STEAM ENGINE WANTED, HORIZONTAL and SECOND-
HAND, from 25 to 35 horse power.—Apply to "A. C. E.," Post-office, Glyn-neath,
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STRUVE'S SAFETY LAMP.—This gauze lamp GIVES as much
LIGHT as THREE common DAVID LAMPS, and is in extensive use in fiery
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CHARCOAL PIG IRON, MADE FROM MAGNETIC ORE,
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CHEMICAL WORKS,
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JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1859, with Particulars of the
Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, and Table of the Dividends Paid in the past
Four Years, WILL SHORTLY BE READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—FULL REPORTS on this mine, by
several of the first practical authorities in Cornwall, WILL APPEAR in the
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LADY BERTHA.—ONE or MORE REPORTS on this mine, by
competent practical authorities, WILL APPEAR in the forthcoming number of
MR. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

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Original Correspondence.

THE PATENT STEAM-BREAK AND RECORDING ENGINE.

SIR,—A retrospect of the many improvements and inventions which have been made during the last twelve or thirteen years for the better working of coal mines, and the prevention of accidents from the machinery thereof, is most gratifying and pleasing. The work of the Government, whether it be called *interference, assistance, or protection*, has unquestionably been productive of considerable benefit to the colliers and coal masters of the kingdom. I do not mean to say that the various improvements in colliery operations are entirely owing to Government inspection and Acts of Parliament, but simply that these have been in some degree auxiliaries in the work. Improvements began, and had made rapid progress, before the Legislature of the country had as much to do with the matter as they have now. Improvements in ventilation, in methods of working, in modes of transporting the coals, both underground and at the surface, show very great progress, as seen in the history of coal mining in this country during the past 20 years. Recently important and valuable improvements have been made in the winding and hauling machinery, in the substitution of guides and cages for the "auld lang syne" corves and swinging carts, or buckets, and of iron and steel-wire ropes in the place of hempen ones. For the prevention of accidents in shafts, by the breakage of the rope or other parts of the machinery, whereby the load would be suddenly and violently precipitated to the bottom, we may mention the safety-cages of White and Grant, Fouldriner, Owen, and others; and for the prevention of accident from overwinding, the very ingenious and beautiful invention of the steam-break, by Mr. Heth Ogden, of Manchester. This break is self-acting, and is so arranged as to stop the engine gradually when the load in the shaft reaches its proper terminus, and by an arrangement of levers in the head gear, or pulley framing, made so as to be acted upon by the cage, the load is brought to a sudden standstill, if the engine is reversed by the weight of the down rope after the full trams have been removed from the cage, or if the engine should by mistake, or otherwise, give the steam to the wrong side of the piston in starting. The recording apparatus attached to the steam-break is also ingenious and useful: by this every complete journey made by the loads in the shaft is surely indicated and recorded, and, by a separate indicator, not only the position of the lode in the shaft, but also the position of the crank of the engine is at all times evident. The action of the indicator is such as to impress the mind of the engine-man with what is actually taking place with the loads in the shaft. Altogether the invention is truly ingenious and eminently useful and important, and well deserving the consideration of mine managers and owners. M. FRYAR.

Bristol, March 23.

TURKISH COMMERCE.

SIR,—Several weeks ago there appeared in your Journal an article on Turkish Commerce, and the Levant Mining Company. The commerce of Turkey has appeared to me a most important subject: its vast extent of arable land, its richness in minerals, its natural capabilities for the production of oil, silk, timber, grain, &c., open a most important market for our manufactures. In 1852 the Turkish Government applied for a revision of a tariff made in 1838, which they assert entirely destroys their export market in some parts, and cripples it in all others. At that time the English Government refused to revise the tariff. Last year a Blue Book was presented to Parliament, containing the reports of the Secretaries of Embassies on the commerce of the parts in which they are situated. Our Secretary of Embassy in Turkey, in expressing the ill-effects of our tariff, says—

"The export duties would appear to systematically violate the best understood and acknowledged principles of economic law. * * * Another incidental effect of this tax is also to curtail the area over which a surplus quantity of produce intended for exportation can be profitably grown, and the artificial restriction (within that area) of production to soils not below a higher average of fertility than would be required under a system of unrestricted exportation. * * * It is obvious that Russian corn is admitted to the market at a permanent advantage of 8 per cent. over the home produce; consequently, were the price of grain 'set' in the Constantinople market by the Russian traders, they would undersell their Turkish competitors, and yet retain a considerable profit. Such a competition would, doubtless, end in the possession of an absolute monopoly by the former, and the entire exclusion of home grown grain from the market. * * * The indiscriminate *ad valorem* taxation at present enforced has had the effect, which might have been surely anticipated, of putting an end to, or else checking in an important degree, the exportation of many kinds of merchandise to foreign states; whilst in the home trade it has led the consumer to substitute for native manufactures cheaper and more lightly taxed foreign goods. * * * That one of the indirect effects of the export and interior duties is to check the importation of goods, by preventing a reciprocity of trade, and limiting the buying power of the producers, which under a free export and interior trade might be indefinitely extended. * * * That it is probable that this contracts the import trade in a degree greater than it is expanded by the artificial encouragement it receives (of 8 per cent.) by the difference of duty, and that, consequently, the interest of both Turkey and the countries trading to her would be served by the abrogation of these impolitic and indiscriminate taxes."

We have concluded a convention of commerce with Russia, our late enemy. Why cannot we revise the Turkish tariff? Russia imports annually to England 11,000,000 lb. in raw material, and only takes 3,000,000 lb. in manufactures in return, and uses the 8,000,000 lb. in gold in substituting those around her. Her system is one of free exportation, but the most restricted in the world for importation. The Turkish system is the reverse. She could sell corn and other raw produce to England at one-half the price America does; she would take all in manufactures, as is illustrated by her now taking about 2,000,000 lb. more than the amount of her exports. There is another important advantage that Turkey would give which is not possessed from Russia. For the exportation of Turkish produce the use of our commercial navy would be needed, as she has none of her own, thus opening a vast field for the shipping community.

This field is so extensive that I am surprised it has not been taken advantage of. Would it not be well if our corn factors, manufacturers, ship-owners, and even our working men, whom it affects in loss of labour and dear bread, were to look after this matter? C. NUTTALL.

Sheffield, March 28.

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.—EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE CAPITAL.

SIR,—Mr. Hemming, of Kingstown, I see is one among the numerous party who are desirous of seeing Irishmen betake to themselves their well known energy and ability, so that, by applying them to home resources, they may be enabled to reap for Ireland the full advantages nature has placed at the disposal of her sons in the magnificent mineral treasures with which the island abounds.

When honoured by the Carysfort Company with a commission to examine their domain, after I had examined the ground, nothing struck me so much as the extreme apathy that could allow property like it to be in neglect, whilst in the immediate vicinity, on the very counterpart of the spot, the Saxon was permitted to reap hundreds of thousands of pounds profit, almost without an effort or outlay! Strange, thought I, that a people so celebrated for sagacity, so remarkable for sanguine temperament, can be so heedless and supine. I confess that on enquiry, even from natives themselves, I found but very little encouragement; the burden of their tale was always the same—"There is no capital in Ireland for Irish purposes." This seemed to me to be so absolutely paradoxical that I spurned it; begged and entreated, assured and reassured the parties of the sterling value of their property; stirred a little in the matter at the City of Dublin, and convinced many parties, who had shaken their heads in doubt, that effort only was wanted to inspire confidence and ensure success. A journey into the consuming districts convinced me that the demand was certain, and, therefore, that the company must progress. I am happy to find my anticipations more than realised; I fully expect to see the Carysfort property at a high premium ere long. Were any equally valuable property to be brought forward in the same business-like determined manner as that was conducted in, no doubt can be entertained but in Ireland it would meet equal success. The fact is, the character of Irish speculators is either too cautious and suspicious or too timid to take the initiative; they prefer to follow in the wake of some bold adventurer who will lead the way; this is true superciliousness; to dispel such feelings only confidence and encouragement are required. I trust now they have so splendid an example they will not hesitate to follow their leader. From what I have seen of Ireland and Irishmen, I am convinced they have both the substance and the sinew to execute the greatest mining enterprises; and with such a sum of unemployed capital, as Mr. Hemming states, in the bank, surely the means are at their disposal.

I can easily fancy the scene of waste in blende and lead ore mentioned by that gentleman, as even in Cornwall and Devon, where the miners surely ought to have known better, their value has only just now been made practically apparent, and even now, strange as it may be thought, neither per-

suasion nor proof will induce them to adopt the best methods of separation; the old maxim "It did for father, and 'twill do for me," is still acted on.

I hope Irish gentlemen will take heart and improve upon the motto; show a spirit of progress and determination, and, by example, prove to the world they at least are willing, desirous, and determined to excel their ancestors; they need not fear but their exertions will be rewarded, for certain it is the demand for metals and minerals is, and will for a long period be, satisfactory and remunerative; it may also be relied on that, if they exert themselves, the excitement will extend to their British brethren, and attract much of the spare capital so heedlessly squandered on Utopian gold schemes, in all sorts of out of the way places, under the marvellous grants of pseudo generals or vagabond commissioners, all wanting that stability and security Ireland, with her broad acres and vast resources, so effectually guarantees.—London, March 29. GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE OLD CARNON STREAM.

SIR,—From the communication of Mr. Robert Sanders, inserted in last week's Journal, it is evident that considerable interest is and will be directed to this important undertaking. During its former working it was visited almost daily by the scientific and curious, the variety of the tin and gold discovered, and the singular mode of working the mine, being equally attractive.

I am glad a person so well acquainted with the merits of the work should have been called upon to come forward and corroborate all the statements I had made; this may also be the cause of other works on the shores of the estuary being sought and wrought. I have seen letters from Capt. Wm. Martin, formerly of Trevaun, and who was principal manager at Carnon for some time, in which he states his firm conviction that not more than one-third of the tin was stripped at various points, and admits that a vast improvement in the mode of working may be adopted. In those letters he expresses a desire to join in the undertaking as an adventurer, and offers to again take upon himself the supervision of the works.

Now the projectors, I understand, intend adopting an entirely new mode of taking out the tin from the hollow places Mr. Sanders describes. Mr. Sanders doubtless knows the difficulty experienced in keeping the pits free from water when they were below the level of the tramway driving. By the mode proposed this tedious and expensive labour will be wholly obviated; all the tin will be easily taken from the very shell down to the most minute grain of sand. By the new plan more than half the strain on the engine will be lessened, and great cost saved, far less wood tunneling will be necessary; in short, I feel persuaded the expenses will be curtailed by more than one-half.

Entirely new mode of dressing should be adopted; this may be easily managed, and the gold, if any, secured, despite any attempt at misappropriation. The nature and mode of gold washing has been very materially improved since Carnon Stream was worked. I have, and I doubt not but Mr. Sanders has also, seen gold specimens attached to the quartz matrix, and in some instances tin has also been discovered in the same stone. In the new washings such quartz should be carefully selected for subsequent operations, which will possibly be of considerable importance as an article of sale to gold refiners.

It must be borne in mind that the gold in Carnon is not a mere theoretical fancy, or founded on visionary schemes of oxides or sulphides of gold in quartz, who now have no delusive and fatal to many; but it is a well-known and established fact, of which convincing proof may be afforded by a visit to the Museum of Economic Geology, in Jernyn-street, where a considerable number of nuggets may be seen, one as large as a Windsor bean. I have seen one as large as a walnut, and of fine quality. When residing at Halwyn, which I did for many years, I have known instances of wildfowl frequenting the river having been killed which had small particles of gold in their stomachs, doubtless picked up amongst the gravel with which they digest their food, the glittering sands of gold being easily visible to them. A person called Dabson, who now lives at St. Marys, killed a widgeon, in which three ounces of gold were discovered, and they are now in the possession of my sister, and weigh several grains. Many similar instances could be adduced if necessary; but as this is not considered an integral part of the enterprise, it is only alluded to as an adjunct. It would be scarcely possible to say more in favour of the undertaking than Mr. Sanders writes and implies, as he says—"Of the quantity and quality of the tin there can be no doubt." And adds, "If judicious management and unanimous councils prevail, profit must be the result."

One more important feature here also deserves notice, and to which I called attention—the lode traversing the strata. I can point out a lead lode at Halwyn where a spring in the back of it never freezes, and within 45 fathoms of each side of it are parallel lodes. The centre is a large blue flinty rock, and, as Mr. Sanders says, is just below Halwyn House. When my uncle, Mr. Peter Harvey, built Halwyn House the stone for it was raised in the garden fronting the old farm house, where strings of gossan were met with: the lode is a little distance from that, and easily found.

Near Trevauna there is another splendid lode, which might be easily wrought, the hill rising as it does. All that part of the country will one day be turned over for tin mining, as surely as the London Conist locality has been. I should prefer the western shore of the Restorqu creek to the eastern for mining purposes: a more beautiful hill cannot be seen. In the field at Halwyn, called the Great Beet Close, there is a large elvan course, stones and shales from which are frequently distributed by the plough. About 300 or 400 fms. from this is a vast dyke of spar or quartz traversing the country for miles. This is the ground source of the immense quantities of "downy spar" found on the Mylor Downs, such large parcels of which have been shipped from Mylor Bridge for road-making purposes. I could put Mr. Sanders on all these lodes, and in fact hours would cut all of them. But doubtless Mr. Sanders knows them as well as I do, and I hope he will concur with me that this piece of ground is worthy, and will some day be surely wrought for lead and silver ores, as well as the Carnon for stream tin.

March 30.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

GASES IN COAL MINES, AND THE SAFETY-LAMP.

The lecture on Monday afternoon at the School of Mines, Bristol, was delivered by Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, the Government Inspector of Mines for the counties of Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Monmouth. Mr. Brough said—This paper was commenced before I left Staffordshire, and its original intention was to impart to the miners in that district some information about the nature and properties of those noxious gases with which for the most part our coal mines are infested; and briefly also to take one passing glance at a subject of primary and paramount importance—ventilation—on the amplitude or efficacy of which life or death depends. But having been removed to this district, I do not see but what the words I had to say to my Staffordshire friends may be equally useful to yourselves here; for it is to be hoped that every miner, whether he be a day labourer or a colliery manager, some of the principles which I now so strongly desire to impress on your minds. Viewers, overmen, and deputies are men in whom much trust is reposed; and the greatest responsibility that can be confided to man is the life of his fellow-creature. Nature has firmly implanted this principle in our hearts, and in all time since civilisation dawned on mankind legislators have acted upon the unerring instinct, and invariably framed salutary laws in accordance with so sacred a trust. It is our bounden duty all of us to leave nothing untried to comply with this grand and universal obligation. It is to be hoped that every miner, whether he be a day labourer or a colliery manager, some of the principles which I now so strongly desire to impress on your minds. Viewers, overmen, and deputies are men in whom much trust is reposed; and the greatest responsibility that can be confided to man is the life of his fellow-creature. 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precise the property of those who could not take a further interest in the undertaking, the directors had availed themselves of the power of borrowing upon the security of the stock and plant of the company, which they had been able to pay off, but, in all probability, would be obliged to resort to the same expedient. After some further observations, he moved that the account and balance-sheet with report be received and adopted.

After a few remarks from Mr. COLEHEAD, Mr. J. TAYLOR was convinced, from the circumstances, that their property possessed the elements of success. Mr. Lee Thomas, no mean authority, had gone out much prejudiced against the mine, but since that time, after inspection and enquiry, his opinion had been so completely changed that he was from time to time increasing his interest in the undertaking; and he (Mr. Thomas) was quite satisfied that their property would become good and lasting. The saving in carriage which would be effected by the transport of their produce would pay a good interest upon the capital of the company. He (Mr. Taylor) believed that these mines would be worked to a profit from that day onwards. With regard to the stocks they had been realising, nothing had been overrated, and the liabilities were met. They were, however, short of floating capital, and they were prepared to again exercise their borrowing power. The non-liability of shareholders must be a matter for congratulation; whilst they had a valuable property in perpetuity, which was well provided with machinery, and extensive smelting and other works. He thought that any gentleman purchasing the property for 50,000l. would effect a good investment.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hunt, Mr. TAYLOR replied that they were empowered to extend the capital of the company very largely. There was an ample quantity of lead at the mine ready for sale, which was an available asset, and the directors proposed to borrow money temporarily, until such time as the produce should be brought forward, and its value realised.

The accounts and reports were then unanimously received and adopted, with the addendum that the same, when possible, be in future circulated among shareholders previous to the meeting.

The directors, Messrs. J. P. Judd, C. Morris, and W. O'Shea, who went out by rotation, and the auditors, Messrs. J. T. Dorrington and J. Crosby, were unanimously re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on Wednesday.—Mr. J. P. Judd in the chair.

The directors' report was read, from which it appeared that the sales of the stock of one on hand on Dec. 31, 1858, produced only 3078l. The profits of that period had further been reduced by a charge of 271l. for commission and expenses on shipment of ore from the formation of the company to Dec. 31, 1857. The ore raised during the nine months of 1858 showed an average increase of 7 tons per month upon the produce of 1857, being 68½ tons against 61½ tons monthly; and a still greater improvement in that respect had taken place since Sept. The profit made in the nine months of 1858, added to 234l. standing to the credit of the profit and loss account, gave a total of 1133l., of which it was proposed to set apart for dividend 1074l.—10 per cent., or 1074l., to be added to the reserve fund; 34 per cent. of the remainder, or 359l., to Mr. Pinto Basto; and 1s. 3d. per share (638l.), clear of income tax, to be divided among the shareholders on April 30. The directors proposed to make the call of the remaining instalment of 5s. per share.

The Chairman, although the accounts did not present so favourable an aspect as could be wished, thought there was nothing whatever on which to despond. Had they continued working on until the end of last year the accounts would have appeared in a very different position; but they had worked during nine months only, during which time unfortunately there had been greater depression in the copper market. Had they continued working till December the works would have cost 1225l., against which there would be 192 tons of No. 1 ore, which they valued at 107 per ton, which was under the market price; and 58 tons of No. 2 ore, which was valued at 67 per ton, also under the market price; in the aggregate producing 2276l. Subsequent to September the average produce had been 80 tons, against 67 or 68 tons during the previous nine months.

The reports and accounts (the latter having been circulated among the proprietors were taken as read) were received and adopted.

The retiring directors and auditors were unanimously re-elected.

Mr. R. TAYLOR, in answer to a question, replied that the company for various reasons preferred selling their ore at Swansea than at Liverpool. The freight was more favourable and the expenses of sale and sampling were lighter. Their ore was argilliferous, containing a notable proportion of silver. The estimate of the value of the ore, to which reference had been made by the Chairman, had been taken at a very low figure; in fact, the estimate had been made before the ore had been assayed, from which it appeared that it was worth 15s. per ton. The ore contained 24½ ozs. of silver to the ton, and 13 per cent. of copper.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—There is no longer any doubt of the fact that a patched-up peace will be the eventual issue of the meeting of an European Congress, and that all parties by that arrangement have secured a breathing time of a couple of months or so duration; but in admitting this, it must not be understood that a perfect accord will reign towards the peaceful quarter, when the smallest of the powers interested desire, and will be disappointed with everything short of war. The Sarlinian Government, and people also, have become restless and agitated; and if they cannot be charged with that ambition which "outrages itself," they have the ambition of patriotism to an extent not to be even denied, much less destroyed. From that quarter, therefore, must the firebrand of war sooner or later come; but, in the meantime, under the lulling influence of the political truce, and markets will continue good, and progress in activity, excepting in intervals created by speculative and jobbing operations, the source of most fluctuations. In the mining market there is, it may be stated with the utmost truth, an unabated and growing activity, mixed with a degree of caution, however, on the part of operators which is highly to be appreciated, and which will tend to substantiate in the sequel a business hitherto neglected to a degree curious to contemplate, when its real merits are placed in juxtaposition with the apathy shown towards it only a few years since. In the money market there is that accession to the demand which indicates a growing soundness in trade; but such is the abundance of unemployed capital (in which the war interval has not been largely participated), that the advance in its value is almost fractional, and hence it is not surprising that large sums are lent by bankers "on call" so low as 1½ per cent., although discounts rule from 2½ to 3 per cent. The forthcoming loans are, therefore, well-timed, and will, no doubt, be obtained without difficulty to their fullest extent.

The demand for all first-class dividend mines continues uninterrupted, and an advance in price, with scarcely any exception, is the natural consequence of the continued demand. It becomes a difficult task to reiterate a fact so not to be forced to repetition; but it must be stated that there appears no reasonable limits to the advance, when so many causes concur to render it a solid one, amongst which are the advancing prices of metals, and the constant discoveries of new or improvements in existing lodes; and this is exemplified in the case of the West Coast, East United, Herodotus, Carn Brea, Wheel Margaret, Providence, Tincroft, South Caradon, Wheel Grylls, North Basset, Hingston Down, West Seal, Mary Ann, and Wheel Trellawny, have all advanced during the week; whilst the instances of falling-off in value are scarcely worth noting, being almost confined to Wheal Bassett and Buller (some time anticipated). West Coast and Alfred Consols do not improve. East Basset expects to pay the first dividend of 6s. per share; this mine (in 512 shares), in Redruth, copper) stands in the Progressive List with 291. 10s. per share paid; a few months since worth 90s., and now 230l. to 240l. per share. It does high credit to a certain mining firm, who steadily predicted the great success of this mine, and is a notable instance of successful mining.

In progressive mines East Wheel Russell still occupies the prominent place, and is apparently likely to do so. From the lowest point after the advance, say, 10s. per share, they are now steady at about 16s.; whilst it is understood that the great official report, being almost confined to Wheal Bassett and Buller (some time anticipated). West Coast and Alfred Consols do not improve. East Basset expects to pay the first dividend of 6s. per share; this mine (in 512 shares), in Redruth, copper) stands in the Progressive List with 291. 10s. per share paid; a few months since worth 90s., and now 230l. to 240l. per share. It does high credit to a certain mining firm, who steadily predicted the great success of this mine, and is a notable instance of successful mining.

The dividends declared during the week are not again numerous. South Caradon is 10s. per share, payable two monthly, or 60s. per share per annum. Devon Consols, 8s. per share. Levant Mineral Company, 10s. per cent. capital. Wheel Grylls, 10s. per share. Wendron Consols, 11s. West Caradon, 2s. per share. West Basset, 11s. Foxdale (lead, iron, &c.), 11s. per share. Aberdovey (silver-lead), 10s. At Wheal Unity 20 tons of copper ore have been broken, of excellent quality. The stores in the bottom of the 50 are worth 8s. per fathom. This mine is now in fair working order under the new management, and will it is expected make rapid progress. Clifham and Wentworth in demand, but shares scarce. Stray Park (in 920 shares) has been reported upon most favourably by Capt. Charles Thomas. The report has some very salient points, of which the following is an example:—"Steady perseverance will probably, almost certainly, result in opening up a mine that will not be worked out for an age to come." Captain Thomas, too, is understood to be a cautious man, and his opinion has exalted the shares considerably. Tolvalden is understood to have divided 3s. per share, but the account is not at hand. There appears to the writer (who has no desire to prejudice the property) something enigmatical about this mine. The shareholders in Redmoor will be glad to hear that they are getting near the capels of the lode in the 90 cross-cut south. From Treveltha mine an important improvement in the northern part is just announced, and the shares have advanced nearly 100 per cent.—from 9s. to 18s. Great Wheal Martha (copper, in 10,000 shares, limited), bears as the writer is informed, all the shares allotted. They are 1s., with 5s. per share deposit, and are now at a premium. Under the auspices of an excellent manager, there is the chance for this mine of being fully and practically developed, and considering the fact that its lodes lie in the exact track of the Devon Consols lode, going west, it has large chances of being successful. The Dale Company appear to be emerging from their financial difficulties, by means of a compromise, arrived at on March 17, at a meeting held in Birmingham. The mine has been reported upon by Dr. J. W. Watson, of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, and is of a highly scientific, but quite intelligible, character, and certainly favourable to a successful issue if the workings are ably conducted. Indeed, the writer ventures to suggest that either with or without the collateral good support to influence the mineral ground, in consequence of its proximity to Ecton Mine, failure of any kind is not contemplated in the report in question, which concludes—"I do not know, for its present little developed position, any mineral undertaking of the class offering greater promise of success." Par Consols are steady in value, at 15s. to 16s. At the last meeting (it is worthy of note) the large sum of 4798s. was carried to next account, after declaring a dividend of 10s. per share, being a sum of upwards of 100,000l. It is understood that new machinery will be wanted, and that the mine will be worked out for an age to come. In four months the mine sold upwards of 10,000 tons of tin and copper, the shares are remarkably low in price, and should be bought.

An important mine with which the writer has been long acquainted, is the Llanrhon

(lead), in Spain, paying regular dividends, and deserves to be brought into more prominent notice. The mine was originated by an amateur about 10 or 12 years since, and has seen and conquered some of the usual vicissitudes of mining—the shares about 1854 (when the management underwent an important change) having been largely operated upon by the writer at 20s., whilst at present they stand in 15,000 shares, at 10s. The last meeting was held in London (where all meetings are held) on March 17, and was a half-yearly one, when a dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The accounts presented the following items:—Lead ore sold in six months, 50,000 tons; in Llanrhon, 5000 tons of lead in hand on Dec. 31 last, 40,000 tons; balance in favour of mine carried to profit account, 11,500s. These are large items, and indicate a splendid property. But why so small a dividend as 5s. per share for six months? a question that can probably be most satisfactorily answered, the price of the shares indicating some hidden virtue in the mine which is not apparent to a non-shareholder.

A second call of 10s. per share has been made in North Minera by the committee of the mine assembled for that purpose, but as the circular announcing the same contained no accounts to show either how the call was wanted or has to be applied, some demur is made, as we hear, by a large shareholder to payment. It is probable the rules of the company (limited) are of a nature to authorise the call, however unusual it may be to make one without the privity of the body who are to pay it.

A rather eccentric production, called "What is said and done at 'The Corner,'" has apparently obtained a footing in the Journal, and in some respects deservedly so. It is written by a rather clear head, and a decidedly practical pen; and although we profess not to be acquainted with the author, and object as a rule to anonymous lucubrations, it is quite possible, should it continue to be carried on in a fair spirit, to add its quota of good, as it is very instructive to the writer, and to the reader, and to the public in reference to a Cornish mine in the Liskeard district, said to have been brought before the public under circumstances of misrepresentation as to its actual lode—a question the writer cannot enter into, but it puts the party implicated on his defence; and it is, of course, to be hoped there is a valid one, the real question being if the misrepresentation (charged as such) was *unintentional*. A query of rather a pertinent character is asked as to whether the sale of lead from the Cumberland Black Lead Company, at the rate of 3340d. per ton, consisted of pounds or ounces? Too much precision cannot be employed in stating such sales, the price for tin sounding very high, and the enquiry therefore, "What is said and done at 'The Corner,'" is a question that the writer cannot enter into, but it puts the party implicated on his defence; and it is, of course, to be hoped there is a valid one, the real question being if the misrepresentation (charged as such) was *unintentional*. A query of rather a pertinent character is asked as to whether the sale of lead from the Cumberland Black Lead Company, at the rate of 3340d. per ton, consisted of pounds or ounces? 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CARMARTHEN SITED.—R. Sanders, March 30: During the past month the following work has been done:—The 22nd stope driven 3 fms., sunk and rose 2 fms. 1 ft., and holed the winze from the 12 to the 22, which has thoroughly ventilated our mine. The 12 stope has been driven 2 fms., but being unproductive is suspended for the present. We have also stoped about 5½ fms. in back of the 22, and four men have been stopping on tribute in back of the 12. We have also cut clustern-plat, bearer-holes, &c. Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 22 to drive south by six men, to be carried 9½ ft. high, and all the breadth of the lode if required, to have for the level (6½ ft. high by 4 ft. wide) 4½ 10s. per fathom, and 3s. per cubic fathom for the extra height and breadth; the lode in this is very large, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode will produce for the breadth of the end (14 ft.) ¼ ton of lead per fm., and promises a further improvement. The 12 to stop and sink back to the 22, south of the lode, at 22 ft. high, 2 ft. wide, and 10 ft. deep, for the same price as the 22, and having room to take in many different sorts, I have thought it most advisable to stop the tribute pitch for a month, until we have crushed and cleared away the stuff from our floors, when I shall set all the stopes I possibly can on tribute. I have, therefore, put the men that were on tribute to strip down a part of the lode left standing on the east part of our lode in the 12, at 22 10s. per cubic fathom; when this is completed they will stop the bottom of the 12. The engineer from the foundry came here this morning, to complete the putting together of the crusher and drawing-machine, which I hope will be completed in eight or nine days.

CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, March 28: The engine-shaft is down 4 fathoms below the 50, in good ground for sinking, and kindly for mineral. The 50 end west is just as last reported; the stopes in back of this level are producing the same quantities of tin. In the 40 end west the lode is large, and producing tin; in the back of this level the lode is yielding good work for tin. We have seven men stopping the back of this level, and I hope to raise more tin this month than last. The north lode, in the 20 cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, and the water is increasing. The eastern engine-shaft is nearly holed to the surface. We have the greater part of the engine on the mine, and in about one week from this time we shall be ready to leave the engine in the house. The machinery throughout the mine is in good order, and working well.

CHILLACOTT CONSOLS.—John Carpenter, March 31: We have driven the north cross-cut about 35 fathoms, which I have suspended for the time, and turned my attention to driving east on Nos. 3 and 2 lodes, probably concentrated above the level. We have driven 2 fathoms on its course; it will average 2 feet wide, with two well-defined walls, and a leader of munda, peach, and soft spar, 4 in. wide, on the footwall, the other parts being composed of spar, prisms, &c., with munda interspersed. The bearing of this lode is nearly east and west, with an underlie north about 2 feet in a fathom. I think it desirable to push this level on east till we reach a very fine counter lode which we discovered in the pit that produced the first engine. I before referred to, as well as seeing in other places, for about 300 fathoms in length, throughout the set, on a bearing of 38, south of east and north of west; the angle of declination I cannot say positively, but I think we may calculate about 18 in. in a fathom north of east. The back of this counter crosses the turnpike-road 7 fms. east of the present drive. I think the No. 3 lode is the one I sunk on about 7 fms. east of this counter before the company joined me, where it showed very good indications at that depth, and I have no doubt but a good improvement will be the result by our present mode of prosecution, either before or when we reach the counter referred to.

CLARA SILVER-LEAD.—J. Trevethan, March 30: The lode in the 20, driving west of the cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore, producing about 5 cwt. per fathom; the lode in the 30 is 1 ft. wide, and is in good ground for sinking; now 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. I expect to have a good lode in this level by driving a little further east; stopes No. 1, in back of this level, is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; No. 2 ditto, 12 cwt.; No. 3 ditto, 8 cwt. per fathom. The wheel and crusher all at work, and we are in a regular course of dressing.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, March 29: During the last month the necessary preparations for sinking Morris's engine-shaft below the 84 have been completed, and the sinking of this shaft will be resumed to-day. The 84 has been driven 5 ft. 6 in.; the lode is composed of quartz, prisms, and 1½ ton of rich copper ore per fathom. The rise in the back of the 84 west has been holed, the lode worth 2 and 1½ tons of rich copper ore per fathom. The 72 west has been driven 1 fathom, and the general character of the lode improved. The 40 west has been driven 4 fms. 9 in.; the lode is of a highly productive character, being 4 ft. wide, composed of caper, quartz, munda, and rich copper ore; the pitches throughout this mine continue to look well. The following bargains were set on Saturday:—The 84 to drive west at 2½ lbs. per fm.; the 72 to drive west at 2½ lbs. per fm.; the 50 to drive east at 1½ lbs. per fathom; the 50 to drive south at 2½ lbs. per fm.; the 40 to drive west at 2½ lbs. per fm.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, March 30: Vercoe Lode: The 72 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 52 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 42 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 32 west is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 22 west is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 12 west is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 2 west is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. We have commenced driving a cross-cut north on the cross-course, towards Gerald's lode, in the 62.

CRELAKE.—Capt. Gifford, March 27: I inspected this mine yesterday, in company with Capt. John Pryor and Mr. Robert Bazley, the former giving me every information that I required respecting the state of the mine, and I now beg to offer you a few remarks connected with my private opinion on the same. As to the extent of the set, I need not make mention, neither shall I say much about the 15 ft. level, as you are already aware that the greater part of that drive has proved to be worthless, although the lode presents a very kind appearance, which is so far proved by the 28. The 28 has been driven about 16 fms. east of the engine-shaft. The lode in the eastern drive is a little disordered by a cross-beam or cross-course, but I have no doubt but what it will resume its former appearance and value in a few feet further driving. In the western end the lode is from 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide, yielding from 7 to 8 tons of good ore per fm., worth from 7½ to 8½ p. per ton; a splendid course of ore. The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 28, and I have no doubt on my mind that when the lode is intersected in the 40 a good course of ore will be met with.—North and South on Lead Lode: The adit has been extended about 20 fms. south of the copper lode, and for the whole drive has yielded from 8½ to 10½ tons of lead ore per fm.; this lode has been opened on at surface full 60 fms. in length, and in almost every pit good stones of lead ore have been met with; a more promising lode I never saw, and in my opinion it cannot fail to make a long and lasting dividend-paying mine.

CROWDALE.—Jas. Richards, March 31: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since my report of last week.

CROWLWY.—J. Roach, March 31: I have now decided on driving east and west on the lode from the bottom of the sink made in the griststone. I believe the cross-course is a few fathoms west of this point, as the branches of ore dip in that direction; there is every probability of our meeting with good courses of ore.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE.—J. Dixon, March 31: We are progressing well at Hastings' pit; at the grand pipe we have raised some rich lead, or black lead. The operations at the silver-lead vein continue favourable, which I am anxious to cut, believing it will prove of great value.

CWM ERFIN.—March 22: The lode in the 89, going east from the drawing-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and is unproductive; the lode in the stopes over the back of this level is 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, about 35 fms. east of drawing-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and lead ore, yielding of the latter fair dressing work. The lode in the 57, going east of the drawing-shaft, is still disordered by the side; the lode in the back of this level, 40 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the lode in the back of this level, 30 fms. east of drawing-shaft, yields from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of the cross-cut, is all the breadth of the end, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about ½ ton per fathom; the lode in the back of this level, on the south part of the lode, 50 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 32, going east from the cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per fathom; the lode in the same level, going west from the cross-cut 3 ft. wide, and looking more promising; the lode in the stopes over the back of this level, 40 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the back of ditto, 30 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 20 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 10 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 5 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 2 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, ½ fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, ¼ fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/8 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/16 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/32 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/64 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/128 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/256 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/512 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1024 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2048 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/4096 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/8192 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/16384 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/32768 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/65536 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/131072 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/262144 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/524288 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1048576 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2097152 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/4194304 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/8388608 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/16777216 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/33554432 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/67108864 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/134217728 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/268435456 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/536870912 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1073741824 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2147483648 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/4294967296 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/8589934592 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/17179869184 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/34359738368 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/68719476736 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/137438953472 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/274877906944 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/549755813888 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1099511627776 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2199023255552 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/4398046511104 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/8796093022208 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/17592186044416 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. 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The lode in the back of ditto, 1/19807040628566084398385987584 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/39614081257132168796771975168 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/79228162514264337593543950336 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/158456325028528675187087900672 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/316912650057057350374175801344 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/633825300114114700748351602688 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. 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The lode in the back of ditto, 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/272225893536750770770699685945414569152 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/544451787073501541541399371890829138304 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1088903574147003083082798743781658276608 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2177807148294006166165597487563316553216 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/4355614296588012332331194975126633106432 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/8711228593176024664662389950253266212864 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1742245718635204932932477990050652425536 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/3484491437270409865864955980101304851072 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/6968982874540819731729911960202609702144 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/13937965749081639463459823920405219404288 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/27875931498163278926919647840810438808576 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/55751862996326557853839295681620877617152 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/111503725992653115707678591363241754234304 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/223007451985306231415357182726483508468608 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/446014903970612462830714365452967016937216 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/892029807941224925661428730905934033874432 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1784059615882449851322857461811868067748864 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/3568119231764899702645714923623736135497728 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/713623846352979940529142984724747227099552 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1427247692705959881058285969449494454199104 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2854495385411919762116571938898988908398208 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/5708990770823839524233143877797977816796416 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/11417981541647679048466287755595955633592832 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/22835963083295358096932575511191911267185664 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/45671926166590716193865151022383822534371328 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/91343852333181432387730302044767645068742656 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/182687704666362864775460604089535290137485312 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/365375409332725729550921208179070580274970624 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/730750818665451459101842416358141160549941248 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/1461501637330902918203684832716282321099882496 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/2923003274661805836407369665432564642199764992 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/5846006549323611672814739330865129284399529984 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/11692013098647223345629478661730258568799059968 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/23384026197294446691258957323460517137598119936 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/46768052394588893382517914646921034275196239872 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/93536104789177786765035829293842068550392479744 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/187072209578355573530071658587684137100784959488 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/374144419156711147060143317175368274201569918976 fm. east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the back of ditto, 1/7482888

NETHER HEATH.—Wm. Vipond, March 25: The stope on the vein and the stope on the Sun string are both very poor. In the cross-cut we have lost the data of clay, and have instead a vein of clay going with us 4 or 5 in. wide; it throws up the limestone on the west side about 5 in. We are now in 11½ fms., and must be within a few feet of cutting the string. With the exception of the clay vein the cross-cut is now all in limestone.

NEW TRELEIGH.—J. Prince, March 30: Carr's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 1 ft. below the 60; the ground is troublesome for sinking; part of the lode was taken down yesterday afternoon, and it produced some good work in the eastern end of the shaft. The lode in the 60 east contains small, but strongly mineralized with copper, blende, and munda, with a considerable quantity of water; we expect speedy improvement in this end. In the 60 west the lode has turned its underlay south, which has made only a partial twist in the lode, and which in the end is at present small, but 6 ft. behind it will produce at least 2 tons of ore per fathom. The pitches in this level are producing a fair quantity of ore. In the 40 west we have capels at least 4 feet wide, with well-defined walls. A small cross-cut has been met with, and is letting down much water. We shall cut through this forthwith, and shall soon see what kind of lode we have to the west of it. We shall resume working on Peever tin lode to-day.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, March 30: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any part of the mine since my last report.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, March 26: Eales's Shaft: The shaftmen have been engaged in fixing the plunger-lift and bringing down the pumping-rods, &c., to the 72, so that very little has been done in the bottom of the shaft for this week. In the 72, west of Eales's, the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of very soft spar, munda, with both tin, and copper ore; such a lode I never saw before, and not of value. In the 60 east, west of Eales's, we expect to cut into the lode in about two or three days. As the men were drilling a hole last night in the breast of the end, when about 1 ft. deep the drill would drive at every blow 1 inch into something very soft, which no doubt is the lode. The lode in the 36, west of Eales's, is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar—unproductive. We shall through a very small cross-cut at the south side of the lode, letting out a quantity of water, but I am not satisfied in calling it the cross-cut, yet I am still continuing on the lode to see if we can cut another cross. Hunt's shaft is over 28 fms. from surface; the ground has been a little more favourable for sinking, and we are progressing as fast as circumstances will permit.

NORTH GODOLPHIN.—J. Rule, March 22: I find the lodes you are now working on are the same that were formerly so rich under the management of Capt. T. Teague, who realised in a few years' working upwards of 50,000. The strata are similar, and every indication induces me to believe that by sinking and developing the lodes you are now working on you will find them equally productive as they were in the west, and a very small sum will enable you to realise large profits. So far as you have worked the lodes are most extraordinary, and I know not of any place where so small a pit has turned out so much copper ore, and improving as it does in sinking. I am almost positive a small outlay will enable you to find a mine equal to the celebrated Old Godolphin Bridge Mine.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffet, March 28: We have got on much better this week than we have previously for some time. We have come to another shaft, and have been forward in it as far as we could go with candles. We are now opening the shaft, and hope to complete the same by to-morrow, which will enable us to have good air, in order that we may go forward again. We are also engaged in clearing up a shaft in the mine on the north lode to the shallow adit, and are at present on the back of the level.

NORTH MINERA.—March 31: Thomas's cross-cut west has been set to drive by four men, at 9½ fms. per fathom; the ground is rather hard for driving, but of a very promising appearance. Thomas's cross-cut east has cut through a little lead, and we expect to find tin to the bottom of the shaft; it is set to drive by two men, at 4½ fms. per fathom; Pugh's level is being sunk by six men, at 4½ fms. per fathom, through very promising ground, and has passed through several small veins of lead. Pugh's cross-cut is set to drive by two men, at 6½ fms. per fathom, and is expected to intersect the lode very shortly. Jones's shaft is set to sink at 8½ fms. per fathom, by four men, on the lode, which is looking very favourable for lead. The road to the intended dressing-floors is now nearly completed, and we have commenced getting out the wheel-pit. On the whole, the works are progressing very favourably, and there is no doubt that we shall soon be able to make large and profitable returns.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. W. Crase, March 31: Painter's lode in the 30, driving west from flat-rod shaft, is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The lode in the 15 east is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of munda, jack, and copper ore, with occasional stones of tin, and has an improved appearance. In the 15, west of Painter's shaft, the lode is at present small and unproductive. In sinking Painter's shaft below the 15 the lode is improving in size and quality, being 4 feet wide, worth 12½ fms. per fathom. I have set to sink to 10 fms. west of the latter mentioned shaft below the 15, to four men, at 3½ fms. per fathom, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 13½ fms. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 15 is producing fair quantities of copper ore, tin, and blende. No other change since my last.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Jas. Richards, March 31: Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west no lode has been taken down. In the 92, east of Carter's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In Edward's cross-cut south nothing has yet been met with. In the 30, east of north the ground is favourable for progress. In Friend's cross-cut south, on the western cross-cut, the ground is easy for driving. In the 30, east of Friend's cross-cut, on the south of middle lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, munda, and a little ore. The trial shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 52; the ground has become easier, and good progress is being made. Trial shaft: In the 52 west the lode is promising, being composed of an abundance of munda, peach, capel, quartz, and a little ore. In the 52 east no lode has been taken down. Gorman's Winze: In the 52 east the lode is large—4 feet wide, containing munda, capel, quartz, &c., worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 52 west the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. South Lode: In the 42 east the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 42 the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, for the length of rise (3 feet).

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, March 28: Our setting on Saturday last was as follows: The engine-shaft to sink by six men, at 18 fms. per fathom, at 13½ fms. per fathom, to drive west the 42. To drive west on the engine lode in the 42, by four men, at 5½ fms. per fathom; the lode at this point is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore and munda. To drive east and west on the south lode in the 42, by four men in each end at 6½ fms. per fathom, where the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from its present appearance will produce 1½ ton of copper and the same amount of munda per fathom. To sink a winze below the 32, on the same lode, by six men, at 7½ fms. per fathom, where we hope to lay open tribute ground. To drive west, on the south lode in the 32, by six men, at 10½ fms. per fathom, where the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; to stop the back of the same level, by six men, at 5½ fms. per fathom, where the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, and seems to be improving. We hope to communicate the rise in the back of the 32, on the counter, with the winze south below the 16 this week, which will greatly ventilate the mine throughout.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, March 26: In the 94 north the ground is still good for driving; the lode still standing since last month. In the 82 north the lode is improved since last week, and now a promising end, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 70 north the lode is still improving, and will now produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 70 south in back of the 82 the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fathom, and worth 20½ fms. per fathom. The lode in the 30, west of the mine, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, and worth 12½ fms. per fathom. The mine, upon the whole, has improved in the past week, and our prospects are good.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, March 26: The engine-shaft is below the 20 fms. level 18 fms. 5 ft. on the east side of the lode, which is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of lead, with a very promising appearance; set to nine men, at 16½ fms. per fathom. We expect to be as deep as the 40 in the next fortnight, when we shall commence to drive the 40 fms. level north and south at once. The 20 was driven north of engine-shaft last month 5 fathoms, lode, or leader part, 9 in. wide, producing good stones of lead and jack; set to three men and three boys, at 3½ fms. per fathom. The 20 was driven south last month 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in.—lode at present unproductive; set to two men and two boys, at 3½ fms. per fathom. In the adit level south the lode is 15 in. wide, and very rich; set to two men, at 30½ fms. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 10, against the north shaft, is set to three men, at 4½ fms. per fathom. This we expect to hole in the course of the present month, when we shall commence to drive the 10 north at once, where we have a promising lode, producing good stones of lead. Eva's stopes, south of Mitchell's, will produce 4 cwt. of lead per fathom; set to three men, at 17½ fms. 6 d. per fathom. Tren's stopes, south of Trezise's winze, will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; set to four men, at 17½ fms. 6 d. per fathom. Vigne's stopes, north of Trezise's winze, will produce 4 cwt. of lead per fathom; set to four men, at 17½ fms. 6 d. per fathom.

PENRALT SILVER-LEAD.—J. Jenkins, March 29: Owen's lode is a little improved; the lode, in the 30, contains large spots of blende and branches of ore, which I may call saving work; the end is altogether about 4 ft. wide, interspersed with beautiful branches and veins of ore. The stopes on Bob's lode continue nearly the same. I may safely say not diminished in size or quality. We have drawn between 400 and 500 kibbles since I took on the two labourers, and we have only just made a beginning; I have no doubt but what we have at least 1500 kibbles now broken underground. We have well secured the new engine-shaft, and the men will nearly finish footway to-day.

POLBRENN.—March 30: The day previous to sending my last report we cut a large stream of water in the 42 cross-cut, north of Dorcas's shaft, which we expected was proceeding from the lode, but since that we found that it was flowing from some large branches, and the last is not yet cut through, which is letting out plenty of water, and yielding good work, and all dipping north; but nothing like a lode has yet been seen. We have set to drive a little more in this direction, as we still think the lode is before us; and if so it is an unusual turn, and we have not seen any ground like it in the mine before. The lode in the 32 west is more than 2 ft. wide, with a little tin, just enough to make it worth saving, but can hardly call it of any value. The lode in the 32 east is about 1 ft. wide, and very poor, costing 8½ fms. per fathom to drive; but we do not expect this to continue long, as the ground in the winze a little behind it is pretty good, and the lode good for tin, and the ground in the level over it is also good. The lode in the 22 east is a little improved; it is saving work for 8 or 9 in. wide, and some of it very good. The stopes in back of the 32, east of shaft, are looking very well. We have discontinued the stoping west of the shaft in back of 32 for the time, and have put these four men, with two others, to sink a winze below the 32 west of the shaft and under the stopes. Having been so much filled in the 42 about the lode, we have set the winze in order to ascertain the course of the lode in going down, as well as to prove its value; this winze, with the eastern stopes, tributors, will supply the stamps without more rain; and if that happen, we can soon get work from the western stopes to keep going. The pitches are without much alteration.

REDWOOD.—T. Taylor, March 29: The lode in the 60 east, on Kelly Bray, is about 5 feet wide, containing quartz, fluor-spar, munda, and spots of copper ore. The 60 west is producing some good stones of ore, but not enough to value; in the present end the lode and capels are about 4 feet wide. The 90 cross-cut south is hard, consequently our progress in driving is slow, but, from the character of the ground, I think we are in the capels of the lode; it is intermixed with spar, spotted with copper ore.

RIBDEN.—R. Nines, March 31: The lead vein that was discovered at the time we commenced cutting down Ingley's shaft in the 30, and which I referred to at the time, is now being intersected by a cross-cut south of the shaft, and east of Ingley's lode, and is yielding some very good ore. The lode in the 30, going south-east, is much as usual, but the lode in the rise in the back of this level produces good stones of ore. The ground in the bottom of Ingley's flat shaft is much the same as when I last wrote, and so is the ground in the 40 cross-cut going north-east. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is greatly improved in appearance. The lode at Richmond's shaft is without alteration to notice.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, March 28: Nothing new since my last report.

RITTON CASTLE.—J. Morris, March 31: We are very busy preparing for the erection of the engine, and everything is progressing favourably. I am glad to find the rectors intend to visit the mine on Thursday, when they will be convinced of the value of this important property.

RHIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, March 26: In Rathdu deep adit level there is no great alteration—some spar and lead occasionally, but the ground is still too soft to make ore. In Rhurergus deep adit level the lode is wide, having a good deal of blende, mixed with broken stones; there is much water coming from the breast, and good mineral indications.

We hope to find lead in driving under the dip of the hill, which cannot be much further, but we still consider that the lode is deeper than the level in this part of the mine. The ground, and must be reached by a shaft; the ground is easy for driving, and the level is now driven about 55 fms. from the mouth. In Rhurergus midway level the end is still in a flooken lode, but from a change in the beds we think there is no great distance to drive before we shall come in. There are five stopes above the midway level yielding good blende; one of them, No. 1, contains a large quantity. Rhurergus 10 fms. level is advancing rapidly, and we are pushing it on to reach No. 4 winze; there is no great alteration in the end. The stopes above this level are still yielding good blende, and will continue to do so for a long time. We shall sample on Monday 100 tons of blende and 20 tons of lead. The mine is now very full of stuff broken down. Our dressing operations for the last fortnight have been much delayed, several of the wheels connecting the flingers having broken, and the water-course having burst from the floods.

ROUND HILL.—A. Waters, R. Waters: In the 62, south of engine-shaft, we have just intersected the lode, which at this point is 1 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and elvan, but at present unproductive; the lode has always been small, and of little value at and about the shaft. The 62 cross-cut north-west is still in the elvan. The lode at this point has made a greater bend than usual, or we should have been into it by this time; the ground in each of the ends spoken of is hard and difficult for progress. In the 52, driving north of the shaft, the lode is 2½ fms. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and stones of lead ore, but not to value; we calculate upon reaching Tittley's bunch of ore at this level in some 5 fms. further driving. In the stopes in back of the said level, south of Jones's winze, south of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 30 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; in the stopes in back of this level, north of winze, the lode is 7 feet wide, yielding 20 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 30, driving south of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, with a mixture of ore throughout, opening tribute ground; we shall push the said level with vigour, believing it a point of great promise. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantities. Our sampling this month will be 30 tons of good quality lead ore.

SIGFORD.—J. Hosking, March 28: The lode in the adit level, driving east, is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, peach, and munda, with good stones of rich black and yellow copper ore. I have set the end to drive by four men, at 3½ fms. per fathom.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, March 31: In the 98 the men are engaged cutting plat, &c., preparatory to driving east and west on the course of the lode. In the 86 east the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive. In the 86 fms. level west the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of capel, munda, quartz, and good stones of ore. In the 62 fms. level west the lode is disordered by the influence of the cross-courses. In the 50 west the lode is 2½ fms. wide, containing quartz, prun, peach, and a little ore. In Gilbert's rise in back of the 50 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, peach, munda, and good stones of ore. A rise is being put up in the back of the 40 west, and the ground is easy for progress.

—R. Jackson, March 31: In shodding west we cut a lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, munda, and spots of ore. I shall be able to let you know more about it in a day or two. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—T. Gill, W. Teague, J. and A. Treloar, March 29: In the 80, driving east of the north engine-shaft, on Metal lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, producing a little tin, but poor; it is a very promising lode, and we expect it will make a bunch of tin shortly. We have suspended the driving of the 70, east of the north engine-shaft, on metal lode, the lode being small and unproductive. We have set the diagonal shaft to complete from the 50 to the 60, at 7½ fms. per fathom. The above contracts, now in course of operation, are all that we can recommend to be carried out under the present prospects of the mine, with the exception of pitwork for the north engine-shaft from surface to the 50; this we think advisable to be done against the Metal new engine is ready to go to work, so that the water in the Sithney Wheal Buller may be pumped to surface; but should it be deemed advisable to have any other work done, we are prepared to let it be put in at once.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, March 30: At the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 78, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of munda and yellow copper ore. In the 78 west the lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The other parts of the mine are just as usual.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwinn, March 28: It is satisfactory to report an improvement in the 34 west, driving at 3½ fms. per fathom, and is now worth 9½ fms. per fathom. In the 105 west the lode is worth 7½ fms. per fathom, and likely to improve. In the 94 west the lode is unproductive. The ground at the south engine-shaft continues favourable for sinking, but we have an increase of water. We intend setting the following work for the coming month:—Drive the 105 west, by six men; the 94 west, by two men; the 54 west, by two men; the 44, by two men; the 34, by four men; sink a winze from the 34 to the 44, by two men; sink the south engine-shaft, by twelve men. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, March 29: There is nothing new in the cross-cut since last reported.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, R. Unsworth, March 31: We continue to make good progress in the 30, driving east, and the south engine-shaft is very good; we continue to find stones of copper and lead ore; we must be near one of the middle lodes, which, when cut, being in such congenial strata, cannot fail to be productive. In the 30 east the lode is 4 feet wide, and improving for copper ore. The 30 cross-cut is producing good stones of ore; after driving a few fathoms further we shall sink on the ore below the 30. The machinery is doing its work admirably, and the whole cost of the mine now may be said to be in exploring new ground, and points of interest, which will be soon reached from the levels driving.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, March 26: The engine-shaft is below the 20 fms. level, and is now on the east part of the lode, which is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of lead, and a very promising appearance; here we purpose sinking still deeper before we drive, when we expect some improvement; set to six men, at 9½ fms. per fathom. In the 20 north the lode is 7 feet wide, but at present unproductive. We expect to cut the east and west lode shortly, when something better may be expected; set to three men and three boys, at 2½ fms. per fathom. In the 20 south the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and flooken, very kindly, but no lead to value; set to three men and three boys, at 2½ fms. per fathom.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, March 29: The lode in the rise in the back of the deep adit, south of Carpenter's shaft, is much as when last reported, still large, and producing about the same quantity of lead per fathom. We have the tramroad complete, and are in course of cleaning the stuff; it will be necessary to prepare a dressing-floor before we drive, when we expect some improvement; set to six men, at 9½ fms. per fathom. In the 20 north the lode is 7 feet wide, but at present unproductive. We expect to cut the east and west lode shortly, when something better may be expected; set to three men and three boys, at 2½ fms. per fathom. In the 20 south the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and flooken, very kindly, but no lead to value; set to three men and three boys, at 2½ fms. per fathom.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, March 26: The 45 cross-cut is still favourable for driving, and the ground very congenial for mineral; set to drive at 5½ fms. per fathom, previous price 8½ fms. The 35 is improved, both in the eastern and western stopes. The 25 is without alteration of importance, but improving a little. Our tin is coming up very satisfactorily. I hope during the month to have some cheering news to communicate from the 45; I expect also to be able to report to you an improvement in the 35 fms. level, going west.

STRAY PARK.—C. Thomas, March 23: I have been underground in this mine to-day, and found a small branch cut in the 140 cross-cut, south from engine-shaft. In the 144 cross-cut, which was driven some 200 yards, a small branch was cut about perpendicularly over this, the lode being 6 fms. beyond it; taking the above facts, together with its direction and underlie in Dolcoath Mine as a guide, I expect about 3 fms. more must be driven in the 140 before the lode will be intersected. I beg to remark on this occasion that in Dolcoath Mine this lode was worked at considerable profit from the 130 to the 190, and is going down deeper still a valuable lode; above the 130 no ore of value was ever found in it. The workings in Dolcoath have been carried on at many points to within 3 or 4 fms. of Stray Park boundary. The geological position of the lode in Stray Park for 100 years has been the same, and it is now no different; the lode is precisely the same as in Dolcoath from the 130 downward. I shall expect, therefore, that the 140 may be about the top of the ore in Stray Park Mine. If the lode there should be cut poor that will not lessen my confidence in the lode as a whole; other cross-cuts in the 150, 160, 170, and 180 must be driven as soon as circumstances will admit of it—in the 150 very shortly. I have no doubt of this lode giving a great quantity of ore to assist in carrying out the principal object the mine was started for about a year ago—that of opening up a tin mine below the present bottom, the 180 fms. level. You are aware that the lode in the 140 is full 10 ft. wide, strongly resembling the lode at Dolcoath when coming down into the tin ground. Steady perseverance here will probably, almost certainly, result in opening up a mine that will not be worked out for an age to come.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, March 31: We are still boring to get the water out of the shaft; I expected to have been through before this. We have yet 10 or 12 ft. to bore before we reach the adit. Some of the past beds have been so hard that sometimes two men have not been able to bore more than from 15 to 18 inches in a shift of eight hours. The pressure is now so great that the water is beginning to come through from the bore into the adit, as the remaining strata to bore are chiefly plate and grey beds. We cannot advance the adit any further till we get a hole down, the ventilation is so indifferent; and every exertion is being made to accomplish this, which, when done, will liberate us in all our future operations. If we hole through the shaft to-morrow I will drop a line.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot: The lode has been taken down in the 226 south, and is 2 feet wide, yielding 6 cwt. of lead per fathom, with a promise of early improvement, as the winze in the 215 south is still looking well, and producing 16 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 215 south the lode is 2½ fms. wide, and will produce 14 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 205 south is 3 feet wide, yielding 16 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the different levels are without alteration. On the whole, the mine has not lost so well for many years as at present. We sampled on Thursday last 60 tons of very superior ore.

TAVY CONSOLS.—W. Goss, R. Goss, March 31: We have a further improvement in the 68 since last week, when the lode was worth 2½ to 3 tons per fathom; it is still likely to improve, the ore is also of a richer quality. In the 66 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, 2 feet of which is worth 2½ tons of good ore per fathom; the remaining portion of the lode is a good mixture of copper ore—all that can be desired for a still further improvement. This being in whole ground to surface we have, therefore, a large quantity of ore ground standing above to stopes away, and as we lengthen the level will increase the value of every foot we drive; it is the same lode as was found so productive at Lady Bertha in their 30 west; as the lode is so productive, but not to value. In the 46 cross-cut north the ground has changed for the better, and a quantity of water is issuing out of the end; this main lode being cut will at once put the mine in a better position than it has ever been, the lode not having been seen west of the cross-course below the 12 fms. level, which, at that depth, is yielding 15 tons of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are without alteration. All the machinery is working well.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, March 18: We have now 10 men raising ore at Providence shaft to good profit. I have engaged two more to be here in a fortnight.

—R. Bray, March 26: I have sent down 5 tons of ore to Alston station, and we have about 1½ ton more on the floors. The weather is now favourable, and we hope to go steadily on. No change of importance in the mine.

TOLCARNE.—March 26: Field's shaftmen are getting on very well in cutting down the shaft; we hope to get the kibble down in the early part of next week, to draw from the adit. The lode in the adit end west of Field's shaft, on Field's lode, is 16 in. wide, consisting of gossan, soft-spar, and spots of ore—a very kindly lode.

TRETOIL AND MESSER UNITED.—R. Rich, March 31: The south part of the lode which has been driven on in the 17, west of the new shaft, is about 3 feet wide, with a good deal of ore, but not to value. The other part is gossan, grey and black ore, and spar; the north part of the lode has not been seen since this lode was first cross-cut, about 8 fms. behind the end; we propose cross-cutting this part as soon as we can conveniently do so; preparations are being made to sink a winze in the bottom of this level, to communicate with the 24 when driven to this point; but little of the lode has been

broken here yet, but as far as we see it there is a good lode of grey ore, red oxide, and native copper. The 24 has been driven about 4 ft. since my last report; the indications are still favourable for a good lode ahead; the deep adit towards this place has been driven for some distance on the north part of the lode; the lode here is getting larger; it has been cut into 5 feet, and looks very kindly, producing some good ore and blende; there is more lode yet to the south. In the deep adit south other bunches of copper ore have been met with, but no lode here yet. The Messer 72-inch engine was started for good last Monday; it was remarkably well. We shall be in for the 20 to-morrow. Mr. West last commenced to take out the engine at East Fower. The engine-house at Tretoil will be got ready in a few days.

TREWEATH.—T. Richards, Wm. Rowe, March 30: We have discovered a lode in the north ground, and so far as yet opened it has a very promising appearance, containing gossan and quartz, with some carbonate and arseniate of lead intermixed; the ground around the lode is soft killas, with patches of elvan. Whilst the pitwork is being changed at the engine-shaft our progress here will be slow, as the men will have to attend occasionally at the capstan.

VALE OF TOWY.—T. Harvey, S. Harper, March 29: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, there is no alteration in the ground since our last report. The lode in the 70, north of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing a small quantity of lead. Our progress in the 70 south, on cross lode, has been slow, in consequence of having met with a hard piece of ground; at present it is looking more favourable for driving. No change to notice in the rise in the back of the 60, north of this shaft. We have commenced a winze in the bottom of this level, 7 fms. north of No. 1 winze, where the lode is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for lead. The lode in the 60, south of Field's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for lead. The lode in the 50, south of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, producing 14 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 40, south of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 60, north of Bonville's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. No change to notice in the 50, north of this shaft. The lode in the 50, north of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of barytes, copper, jack, and lead, but not sufficient of the latter to value. The lode in No. 1 winze, in the bottom of this level, is 4 ft. wide, producing 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 40, north of this shaft, is 2½ fms. wide, producing 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, March 29: In the 94, west of Percy's shaft, the lode, or driving on, is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 84 west produces 1 ton, the 75 west 4 tons, and the 65 west 1 ton of ore per fathom.—North Lode: The 94 east produces 1 ton.—South Lode: In the 65 west the lode is 2 feet wide, good tribute ground.—Counter Lode: In the 84 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. Other parts are much the same as last reported.

WEST CRINNIS AND REGENT UNITED.—J. Webb, March 29: The lode in the 30 is improved; I hope this is the coming in of the eastern run of ore. The 70 west is not producing sufficient ore to save. The 60 west is unproductive; we had hoped to have found ore in this direction before now, but still there are hopes of doing so, and we must go on to prove it. Bell's lode, in the rise from back of the 70, is small, with occasional stones of ore. The 30 west, on Bell's lode, is opening out good ore ground. The stopes and pitches continue just as for some weeks past.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—J. Webb, March 29: The ground in the 65 fms. level is not speedy for driving; the lode is producing a little copper. The lode in the 35 and is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin and copper, but not sufficient to save. The ground in the 55 north cross-cut is a good character killas, but requiring about 8½ lbs. per fathom for driving. The lode in the slopes is just as last reported, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, good tin work level. I forwarded you last month's tin invoice and draft for the same, 535½ lbs. 10 d., and cost-sheet, amounting to 355½ lbs. 9 d. I calculate the next sale and cost-sheet will be just the same for the present month.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, March 28: The water has considerably increased in the 125 cross-cut in the past week, and no change in the character of the lode. Good stones of copper ore are being obtained occasionally from the 110 west, and the ground is about the same for progress.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, March 26: Yesterday we held our monthly setting.—Cater's shaft to sink below the 20, by six men, 1 fm. or the month, at 220½ fms. per fathom. The 20, to drive west of Cater's, on Park lode, by three men, 2 fms. or the month, at 80½ fms. The 28, to drive west of winze towards Cater's, on Park lode, by six men, 5 fms. or the month, at 70½ fms. per fathom. There is no alteration in the mine since last week.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, March 29: Tutwork Setting: The 70 cross-cut, drive south by six men, at 5½ fms. per fathom. The 60 east, on the south lode, is improved, whilst a winze is being sunk on the cross-course for ventilation, &c., by six men, at 3½ fms. per fathom. A cross-cut to drive south in the 60, by six men, at 10½ fms. per fathom. Fifteen men are dividing and casing Windstave shaft, sending down and fixing pitwork, &c.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—B. Gundry, R. Kendall, March 29: The 60 is in favourable ground, the lode is 3 feet wide, and producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom; we are now about 11 fms. west of engine-shaft. In the 50, west of Trevelyan's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, of a kindly appearance, and producing ore; we consider this end to be getting near the run of ore down in the level above; the stopes in the back of this level, east and west of ladder winze, are looking well, and producing the usual quantities of ore. The winze sinking west of Trevelyan's shaft, in the bottom of the 40, west of said shaft, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. No. 2 winze, 10 fms. further west, on the same level, is worth 12½ fms. per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are just the same as last reported. The tribute part of the mine is just as usual.

WHEAL EMMA.—Wm. Edwards, March 29: We have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft, and the same work is being pushed on. The lode is at 12½ fms. per fathom for 5 fathoms. In the 55 east we have put the men to rise against No. 8 winze, where we have a very promising lode, and expect to hole in about a week or ten days, which will be the means of ventilating this part of the mine, and work additional pitches. The 58 west has been driven about 10 fathoms on the south part of the lode, and we intend as soon as the winze men are available to put them to cut in north. The 46 east has considerably improved in the past few feet, producing rich stones of ore, and looks favourable for further improvement. In the 46 west the ground has improved, and continues to yield good stones of tin. We have commenced clearing and securing the 22, and shall immediately proceed to drive east, and hope for good results. Our tribute department is without any material change.

WHEAL FURDEN.—J. Richards, T. Richards, March 29: We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft from the 10 to the 20, by nine men, at per bargain of 120½ fms. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 10, driving west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12½ fms. per fathom. In the 10, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 7½ fms. per fathom. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 5, west of engine-shaft, is not yet holed; it is 15 inches wide, worth 12½ fms. per fathom. Other parts as last reported. The mine continues daily to improve.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the MINING JOURNAL on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, we have at length succeeded in compelling our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the MINING JOURNAL may be obtained at our office at FIVE O'CLOCK A.M., or can be delivered by any Newsmen in the metropolis with the morning papers.

* With the MINING JOURNAL of March 19 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—New and Efficient Method of Feeding Boilers of Locomotive, Marine, and Stationary Engines; Economic Production and Use of Steam; Cornish Mining Maxims—No. XI.; Cornish Mine Photographs—Second Series—No. IX.; The "Pittman's Provident Society," Plan of the West Devon Consols, and Part of Devon Great Consols Mining Setts; English and Canadian Mining Company; The Iron Trade, and Mr. S. B. Rogers, &c., &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, April 1, 1859.

COPPER.			£	s.	d.	BRASS.			Per. lb
Copper wire	.....p. lb.	0	1	2	0	12 1/2	Sheets	.....	103 1/4d.-113 1/4d.
ditto tubes	.....	0	1	2 1/4	0	1 3/4	Wire	.....	11d. -
Sheathing & bolts	.....	0	1	0	0 1/4	-	Tubes	.....	13 1/4d.- 14d.
Bottoms	.....	0	1	1	0	1 1/2	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.		
Old (Exchange)	.....	0	1	11	-	-	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	18	10 0 -
Best selected	.....p. ton	115	10	0	-	-	" (hammered)	20	10 0 -
Tough cake	.....	112	10	0	-	-	Ditto, in faggots	21	10 0-22 0
Tile	.....	112	10	0	-	-	English, Spring	18	0 0-23 0
South American	.....	105	0	0	107	0	QUICKSILVER	7	0 0 p. bottle
IRON.			Per Ton.			SPELTER.			Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh in London	.....	7	5	0	-	-	Foreign	.....	22 10 0-22 15 0
Ditto, to arrive	.....	6	17	0	7	0	To arrive	.....	23 0 0 -
Nail rods	.....	7	10	0	-	-	ZINC.		
" Stafford in London	.....	8	0	0	9	0	In sheets	.....	28 0 0-28 10 0
Bars ditto	.....	8	5	0	9	10	TIN.		
Hoops ditto	.....	9	0	0	9	15	English, blocks	.....	126 0 0 -
Sheets, single	.....	9	10	0	10	10	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	.....	127 0 0 -
Pig. No. 1, in Wales	.....	3	15	0	4	15	Ditto, Refined	.....	133 0 0 -
Refined metal, ditto	.....	4	10	0	5	0	Banca	.....	132 0-133 0
Bars, common, ditto	.....	6	0	0	6	5	Straits	.....	130 0-132 0
Ditto, railway ditto	.....	6	5	0	6	10	TIN-PLATES.*		
Ditto, Sued. in London	.....	13	10	0	16	0	IC Charcoal, 1st quality	.....p. bx.	12 6- 1 13
In 48 k to arrive	.....	2	11	6	2	13	IX Ditto 1st quality	.....	1 18 6- 1 19
Pig. No. 1, in Clydes	.....	2	19	6	3	2 6	IX Ditto 2d quality	.....	1 10 6- 1 11
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees	.....	2	17	6	-	-	IX Ditto 2d quality	.....	1 16 6- 1 17
Ditto, forge	.....	2	17	6	-	-	IX Coke	.....	1 6 6- 1 6
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	.....	4	10	0	5	0	IX Ditto	.....	1 12 6- 1 12
Welsh Forge Pig	.....	3	0	0	3	0	Canada plates	.....p. ton	15 0 0-15 5
LEAD.			Per Ton.			In London; 20s. less at the works.			
English Pig	.....	22	15	0	23	0	Yellow Metal Sheathing	.....p. lb.	10 1/4d.
Ditto sheet	.....	23	10	0	23	15	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	.....p. cwt.	2 2
Ditto red lead	.....	24	0	0	-	-	Indian Charcoal Pigs	.....	- 7 10
Ditto white	.....	20	0	0	-	-	In London	.....	-
Ditto patent shot	.....	26	0	0	-	-			
Spanish	.....	22	5	0	22	10			
American	.....	none.							

QUARTERLY REPORT.—The increase of 135,000 tons in the stock of pig-iron in 1858, combined with the apprehensions of a continental war, caused, at the opening of the year, extensive operations for a fall. There was, therefore, a downward drift of prices until the beginning of this month, when the quotation touched 50s. 6d. per ton. The feeling then was one almost of panic, its impulses being guided not by considerations drawn from the inherent stability of the iron market, but by the fluctuations in the Berlin Bourse. The sense of prices, however, did not exceed 2s. per ton.

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.—Since last report there has been but little doing. Copper has been steady; new sheathing and yellow metal has been inactive; and refined ingots continued dull. Buyers unwilling to yield to the advanced prices required on the part of the holders of pig tin. In plates the market has evinced a firm tone, the stock being small; the business transacted, however, has been very moderate. The iron market still remained quiet, there being but a small stock of pig and bar on hand. American pig was held firmly, and a greater activity had been evinced for rails. Nails were firm at an advance. So far as we have been able to ascertain, there have been no sales of pig lead since our last communication; but in bar, pig, and sheet lead, manufacturers have advanced their prices. In salt there had been a considerable advance upon previous quotations. We have reason to believe that the stock of salt in Liverpool is at the present time less than has been the case for some years past.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET this week there has been a very heavy settling for the fortnightly account, and it passed off well, considering the serious fall in one stock, and the fluctuations in others. The settling slightly interfered with business transactions, but, on the whole, a large amount has been done, and one or two mines have taken a considerable start. The principal one—Hingston Down Consols—has risen cent. per cent. since our last, and the mine appears likely to take the important position we have on general occasions referred to. The shares at our last were $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$, and advanced to $7\frac{1}{2}$, but leave off at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$. On Saturday afternoon, March 26, telegrams were received in London by private parties, stating a great improvement had taken place in the 100 west, which was then reported worth 10 tons of rich ore per fm. Shares became in demand, and the market was cleared. On Monday morning news was anxiously looked for at the London office of the company, but news was received. On Tuesday morning still no information, and so shareholders doubted the correctness of the private information, and sold their shares at 4 to 5. On Wednesday morning a report was received, valuing the 100 west at 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm., and ground so improved that it was driving for 10*l.* per fm. On Thursday morning another report was received at the office, stating that the lode was worth 100*l.* per fm., about the value, but upon it being private information on the Saturday previous

Now, some weeks ago we remarked upon the meagre and unsatisfactory nature of the Hingston reports, and one or two friends thought we were rather too hard upon the agent, a perfect stranger to us; but what will the shareholders now say? Had an official report been forwarded to London even on Monday, the holders of a large number of shares would not have sold, and would have been much the richer for the information; and we think it is time for the committee of management to adopt some means as others do, to keep their shareholders advised of all important changes at the very earliest opportunity. Bedford United, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$, but share scarce. East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. East Basset 220 to 230, ex div.; at the meeting, on March 29, the accounts showed profit on the two months of 3112*l*. 16*s*. 9*d*., and a dividend of 3072*l*. (6*s*. per share) was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 529*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*.; the report was considered satisfactory, and the next dividend expected to be 8*s*. per share. Wheal Basset, 190 to 200; the dividend here, on Tuesday, will be 6*s*. per share, and the balance in hand increased. South Basset shares advanced from 7 to 17, and leave off at 13 to 14; the lode has been cut into in the 72 west, 1 ft. wide, good stones of ore, but not yet through it; this mine is one to which we called attention some time ago, stating that the course of ore would cause a good rise. Wheal Unity, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; next week the flat-rod shaft will be commenced sinking on the course of the lode, and in a few months the mine may take an important position; above the present deepest level (the 55) upwards of 6000*l*. worth of ore has been returned, more than 3000*l*. of it during the year 1858; but the object of the present company is to get the shaft down 10 or 20 fms. deeper, and to make any great returns until ore ground sufficient to keep up good and regular sales is laid open. It is the opinion of practical men that few speculations offer greater chances of success in a short space of time. North Dolcoath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$; North Minera, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; Redmoor, 4*s*. to 5*s*. Great Alfred, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; East Tamar Consols, 14*s*. to 15*s*.; Stray Path have been in very considerable request, and leave off $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15. A report of Captain Chas. Thomas, of a very satisfactory character, has been circulated among the shareholders, in which he concludes by saying "Steady perseverance here will probably, almost certainly, result in opening up a mine of value that will not be worked out for an age to come." Camborne Vein, 19*s*. to 20*s*.; the mine looking better and taking a better position. North Dowl Crofty are not so much dealt in, and leave off at 7 to 8. West Damsel have advanced from 50 to 60; the lode in the shaft has 80 west both improved, it is said, to 5 tons per fm. Herodsfoot has been in request at 8*s*. to 8*s*.; the sale of ore this week realised 1498*l*. When

Kitty (Lelant), 9½ to 10½; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Tolvalden, 8½ to 8½; here, also, a dividend of 3s. per share has been declared, leaving a balance in hand of 205½ 6s. 8d., and the mine improved. Wheal Grylls, 5½ to 6½; on March 25, a dividend of 10s. per share was declared, carrying over 296½ 0s. 10d. to next account. Wheal Sydney becoming in request at ½ 1. North Roskear have been flat, but without any material alteration in the mine; shares leave off 22 to 24. North Robert 3½ to 3½, and mine greatly improving. Wheal Margaret, after reaching 80, leave off 77½ 0s. 6d. Providence Mine have advanced to 94, 96; a large amount of business is doing in both these mines, and enquires made for several in the district, such as—East Margaret, at 5; Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 2½ to 3; Lelant Consols, 4; Wheal Reeth, 20 to 25; Great Treveddow, ½ to 1; Tretilot and Messers 2½ to 3; Old Tolgus United, 25 to 27; Great South Tolgus, 12½ to 13½; South Tolgus in demand at 74 to 76. Rosewarne and Herland have been in request at 13 to 14; the mine is reported as having improved, and opening out good tin ground. Sortridge Consols in request and price advanced to 20s., 22s. 6d. East Wheal Russell have been largely dealt in, and leave off 15 to 16. Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 4½, and a course of ore daily looked for in the shaft. Alfred Consols, 7 to 7½; Bryntal, 5½ to 5½, and have been in demand, the mine having improved in the 25. Cargoll, 11½ to 12; Carn Bra, 75 to 80; Clifhag and Wentworth, 4½ to 5½; Craddock Moor, 29 to 31; East Alfred, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; East Trefusis, 5½ to 6½, and in request, but few sellers. Fowey Consols, 3½ to 4; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 81 to 83; Kelly Bray, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Margery, 9½ to 10½; North Basset, 9 to 10; North Downs have advanced to 54½, 5½, and in demand. North Frances, 8 to 8½; Pencroft, 7 to 7½; Rosewarne United, 61 to 63, and business doing. St. Day United, 26s. to 29s.; mine looking better, especially on Trussell's lode, where the ends are yielding 14 tons of copper per fn., and the reserves increasing. Tamar Consols, 39s. to 41s., and a large business doing. Trewhatha, 13 to 15s.; here an improvement is reported. Wendron Consols, 37½ to 42½; a dividend of 1½ per share has been declared, leaving 723½ 8s. 4d. in hand. West Fowey, 7 to 7½; West Seton have advanced to 360, 370; Wheal Arthur, 7s. to 9s.; Wheal Butler, 127½ to 132½; Wheal Clifford, 350 to 360, buyers; Wheal Ludcott, 3 to 3½; Wheal Mary Ann, 47 to 49; Lad Bertha, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Trelawny, 31 to 32; Wheal Wrey, 3 to 3½; Wheal South Caradon, 22s to 23s; at the meeting, on March 29, the accounts showed a profit of 2892½ 4s. 1d., and a dividend of 8½ per share and bonus of 2½ declared, leaving 2788½ 1s. 2d. in hand. No report furnished to the shareholders of the underground workings or of the

serves, at which some of them are expressing dissatisfaction. It is considered that, in a mine selling at such a price, the fullest information of its state and prospects should be given. The shares at the meeting were divided into 512ths. West Caradon, 77½ to 82½. Pedra-an-drea, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of about 13000. to the credit, and dividends may soon be looked for.

Transactions in mining shares have not been so extensive this week at the Stock Exchange, and generally there was a degree of gloom, as compared with the last two or three weeks. This is invariably the case after a marked rise, but is often the forerunner of a greater reaction when there is no valid reason for the depression. In the market for English mining shares the official prices were—East Wheel Russell, 17, 16½, 15½, 15½, 15½, 15½, 15½; Great Wheel Alfred, 24 to 24½; Tincroft, 4½, 4½, 4½; Alfred Consols, 64; Margaret, 77½ to 79; Wheel Edward, 24; Providence, 96; Wheel Basset, 21½; Sortridge, 4.

In Foreign mining shares there were more transactions than usual. United Mexican, 2½, 2½, 2½; St. John del Rey, 11½, 11½, 11½, 11½, 11½; Fortuna, 14, 14, 14; Cobre Copper, 36, 37½; Linares, 10, 10; Santiago de Cuba, 14.

Business in Colonial mining shares was confined to General (Nova Scotia) at 24½, 24½; North Rhine, 1 to 1½; Bon Accord, 3, 3, 3; Port Phillip, 4.

Foreign and Colonial Shares have been quiet during the week "outside." Worthing has been done at 9s. 6d., 9s. 9d., 10s. 3d., 10s. 9d., leaving off at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. Port Phillip, 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 13s.; Pontgibaud, 4½ to 4½; Bon Accord, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; United Mexican, 2 3-16, 2½ to 2½; Fortuna, 14 to 14½; St. John del Rey, 11½ to 11½; Cobre Copper, 36½ to 36½; North Rhine, 1 to 1½; Lusitanian, 4—a dividend of 1s. 3d. per share has been declared; Linares, 10 to 10-16; General Mining (Nova Scotia), 24, 24½ to 24½; Santiago del Cuba, 14.

During the past week the business transacted in chemicals has been extremely limited. Tartaric acid has been offering at 1s. 8½d.; sulphuric, 1½ to 1d.; and citric at 2s. 3d. per lb. The market for saltpetre has been very dull, and sellers preponderating, prices have declined from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. About 1400 bags Bengal offered in public sale were disposed of—ref. 7½ at 39s.; 6½, 39s. 6d.; 4 to 4½, 40s.; and 3½ per cwt. at 40s. 6d. per cwt. Privately, 500 bags Bengal have been sold at 40s. for ref. 4½ to 3½ per cent.; also 680 bags Bombay at 33s. 6d. to 34s. for ref. 4½ to 4½ per cent. For arrival, 38s. to 38s. 6d. is the nearest quotation for Bengal; a little business is reported at the latter figure. English refined is still quoted at 44s. to 45s. per cwt., but obtainable at 6d. to 1s. less. At auction, yesterday, from 17s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. was realised for 230 bags of unrefined Bombay, and some business was likewise done during the day in Bengal, for which there was a decidedly better enquiry. The stock in hand is 3497 tons against 5082 tons at the corresponding period of last year, and the deliveries were 4761 tons, being 1123 tons above the deliveries in the corresponding week of last year. Alum is quoted 8½ per ton; vitriol, 35s. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.; sulphate of zinc, 15s. 6d. per cwt.; green copperas, 55s. to 56s. per ton; potash, 11d. to 13d. per lb.; and sugar of lead, 30s. to 44s. per cwt. 23 casks of refined borax sold at 63s. to 64s. per cwt. In the minerals produced in small quantities only there has been comparatively nothing doing. 157 lbs. of Ceylon plumbago were held at 16s. to 16s. 6d. for fine bold lump. Antimony ore is worth 18s. to 20s. per cwt.; crude antimony, 45s.; and regulus and French star, 50s.; arsenic, lump, 18s.; and powder, 13s. to 14s.; rough brimstone, 8½ to 10s. per ton; emery, corn, 24s. to 27s. per cwt.; flour, 12s. to 13s. Compared with last year's prices, the quotations for the minerals referred to are generally rather higher.

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 4464 tons of ore were sold, realising 31,267 13s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1397 10s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 7½; quantity of fine copper, 312 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
March 31.	3428	1317 10	7½	£7 9 6	1100 11
" 10.	3323	145 1	6½	6 5 6	99 9
" 17.	4325	145 10	6½	6 5 6	99 9
" 24.	4162	142 2	6½	6 5 0	98 14
" 31.	4464	139 10	7	7 0 0	100 3

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 14s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10d. Compared with the corresponding monthly sale the advance has been in the standard 14s. 4d., and in the price per ton of ore about 11d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2279 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,855 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 1174 11s. 6d.; average produce, 11½; average price per ton, 10½ 16s. 6d. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Feb. 22.	1035	1111 3	9	18 3 16	£18 0 4
March 15.	1257	116 18	6	12 15 16	12 18 5
" 29.	2279	117 11	6	11½	10 16 6

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been—in the standard, 10s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 1s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, 17 13s. 6d.; and in the price per ton of ore, about 4s. 3d. Of the 2279 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 1034 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 6½, and sold at an average standard of 1337 7s. 6d.—6½ 1s. per ton of ore; and the remaining 1245 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 15½, and sold at an average standard of 1124 4s. 6d.—14½ 10s. per ton of ore.—On April 19, 1858, tons of ore of the following descriptions will be sold:—Parys, Knockmahon, Berhaven, English Slag, Laxey, Cobre, Glascon, Namaqua, Australian Regulus, French Slag, Bamfylde, Ballinac, Gurnadyne, Spanish Ore, and sundries.

The following dividends have been declared during March:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols.	£ 8 0 0	£2192 0 0
West Basset.	0 11 0	3300 0 0
Par Consols.	0 10 0	3200 0 0
East Basset.	0 10 0	3072 0 0
Foxdale.	1 0 0	2560 0 0
South Caradon.	10 0 0	2560 0 0
South Frances.	5 0 0	2480 0 0
Mary Ann.	2 5 0	2304 0 0
Carn Brea.	2 0 0	2000 0 0
Graham and St. Aubyn.	2 10 0	1215 0 0
West Caradon.	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Rosewarne and Herland.	6 0 0	1024 0 0
South Tolgus.	2 0 0	1024 0 0
Bedford United.	0 5 0	1000 0 0
Tolvadden.	0 3 0	900 0 0
Wheal Buller.	3 0 0	768 0 0
North Dolcoath.	0 2 6	625 0 0
Wheal Grylls.	0 10 0	512 0 0
Woodron Consols.	1 0 0	512 0 0
Wheal Kitty (Leland).	0 10 0	512 0 0
Aberdovey.	0 10 0	350 0 0
Cradock Moor.	0 5 0	263 15 0
Linares.	0 5 0	3750 0 0
Lusitanian.	0 1 3	625 0 0
Total.		£43,772 15 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2495 17s. 1d.; copper ore sold, 8991 3s. 2d.; old chain sold, 107 4s.; received dividend on Liskard and Caradon Railway shares, 40s.—11,537 4s. 3d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Nov., 2977 7s. 7½d.; ditto Dec., 3151 14s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 5388 1s. 2d. A dividend of 2048s. (2s. per share) was declared, and a bonus of 512s. (=10s. per 266th in all) was presented to the agents of the mine, and 2788 1s. 2d. carried to credit of next account. It was resolved that henceforth the shares should be subdivided into 512ths. Captain Peter Glymo, in his report, congratulated the shareholders upon their having so good a mine, and stated that there was every probability of a continuance. As promised at the previous meeting, they had increased the balance in favour of the adventurers, after paying the usual dividend and bonus.

At East Wheel Basset meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Little in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4887 17s. 4d.; ore sold (less dues, 279s. 3s. 8d.), 4191 11s. 3d.—£4607 8s. 7d.—Mine cost, Jan. and Feb., 719 15s.; merchants' bills, 4191 11s. 3d.; sundries, 30s.; leaving credit balance, 3601 14s. 1d. A dividend of 3672s. (6s. per share) was declared, and a credit balance of 529 14s. 1d. carried to the next account. Captains W. Nancarrow and J. Pope reported that they were driving the 60 cross-cut south, in the hope of cutting some other lodes.

At South Tolgus Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1697 4s. 5d.; ore sold (less dues), 3787 6s. 5d.—£967 10s. 10d.; mine cost, Jan., 844 12s. 8d.; Feb., 774 3s. 7½d.; ditto Dec., 3151 14s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 1750 2s. 5d. A dividend of 1024s. (2s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 726 2s. 5d. carried to next account. The agents' report stated that, on the whole, the prospects of the mine were considered better than for some months past.

At Wendron Consols meeting, on March 22, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 682 2s. 10d.; tin sold, 4309 15s. 3d.; sundries, 57 1s. 4d.—£409 13s. 5d.—Mine cost, Nov., Dec., and Jan., 2443 7s.; dues, 1024 1s. 4d.; tax, 271 16s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 801 7s. 11s.; leaving credit balance, 1584 2s. 4d. A dividend of 512s. (1s. per share) was declared; 298 14s. was retained to pay for a

22-inch cylinder steam whim-engine, and 723 8s. 4d. carried to the credit of next account. Captains Taylor, Jenkins, and Johns reported upon the position and prospects of the mine. They have 17 tribute pitches varying from 5s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in 17, and 288 persons employed.

At Wheal Grylls meeting, on March 25, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1435 5s. 11d.; tin sold, 1434 12s. 6d.; materials sold, 11 3s. 2d.—1479 4s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, 808 0s. 10d. A dividend of 512s. (10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 298 14s. 10d. carried to credit of next account. Captains White and S. Osborne reported that the Georgia lode had been intersected in the 23, 24, and 25, and they were driving on it; the lode, about 2 feet wide, was of a promising appearance. In about 8 or 6 fathoms more driving they expect to drain the old works, when they were certain of meeting with a good run of tin ground. The average price for driving the different levels was 38s. per fathom; the average tribute at last setting was 6s. 1d. in 17.

At the Pedra-an-drea United Mines bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Puleford in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash in hand last audit, 1844 5s. 2d.; tin sold, 3898 14s. 5d.; arsenic, 547 3s.; received for calls, 367 1s. 5d.; other receipts, 31 18s.—£7057 15s. 3d.; labour cost, December, 1511 10s. 8d.; January, 1476 6s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 1112 0s. 9d.; printing, 6s. 18s. 7d.; discount on tin bill, 21 1s.; secretary and London charges, two months, 24 11s. 7d.; leaving balance to next account, 2100 16s. 4d.; other assets, making balance, 2822 15s. 8d. assets, against 1074 18s. 11d. liabilities, showing a credit balance of 1747 19s. 9d. The manager and agent's reports will be found among the British Mines, and a dividend was passed off at a very early period. The meeting was fully attended, and the business passed off most satisfactorily.

At Clifton and Wentworth Mine meeting, on March 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 422 2s. 10d.; mine cost, Dec., 154 10s. 3d.; ditto, Jan., 230 19s. 3d.; copper ore sold, 717 10s.; merchants' bills, 1907 3s. 8d.—£1074 0s. 4d.; ditto, 422 2s. 10d.; tin sold, 178 5s. 11d.; tin, 420 6s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 652 0s. 11d. A call of 5s. per share was made payable in 14 days. Capt. F. Pryor and C. Gibson reported that since the last meeting they had cut Whitford's lode in the 50 cross-cut, which was worth from 10s. to 15s. per fm. for tin. The tribute pitches were looking a little better than when last reported on, and since last meeting the prospects of the mines, on the whole, had very much improved.

At Cornwall Great Consolidated Mine meeting, on Monday (Colonel Bathurst in the chair), it was resolved that the remaining shares be allotted by a call of 1s. per share, and the balance called up by two instalments of 10s. each, payable monthly. Out of the 1000 shares that remained on the company's hands, nearly 600 were subscribed for by the shareholders present.

At the Wheal Edward meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. E. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 401 1s. A call of 5s. per share was made, and the committee re-elected.

At Barf Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Watkins in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, Oct. to Jan., 1147 0s. 8d.—Balance last audit, 387 15s. 3d.; leaving debit balance, 760 5s. 5d. Capital not called up, 750 0s. A call of 4s. per share was made, payable within 14 days. Captain J. Frank reported that a little patience was all that was required, when the mine would pay all that had been invested, and become a lasting property.

At the Holmshush Mining Company annual meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Pileher in the chair), the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 919 5s. 9d.; sale of land, 200 1s.; lead ore, 1020 11s. 11d.; three calls, 2954 13s. 2d.—Balance last audit, 829 19s. 6d.; mine cost, 12 041 6s. 5d.; dues, 162 6s. 4d.; calls not received on forfeited shares, 99 11s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 150 14s. 5d. A favourable report of the mine was read from Capt. Seacombe. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and after the usual complimentary votes the meeting terminated.

At the Great Wheal Busy meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 396 4s. A call of 10s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected. The most sanguine hopes were entertained with regard to the development of the 110 fm. level.

At South Cuddra Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. H. Tremerehere in the chair), the report of the committee stated that since the meeting on Feb. 17 the works had been carried out as then directed, although, unfortunately, with no good results; it was, therefore, recommended immediately to abandon that part of the mine and wind-up the affairs of the adventure without delay. The chairman remarked that their business would be brief—simply, he believed, to move a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the agents. Mr. Charles said that although the south part of the set had not realised their expectations, circumstances had so changed since the South Cuddra was commenced that the north part of the set could be worked to advantage. In reply to a question from Mr. A. W. Arnold, he observed that the old mine was stopped simply in consequence of the death of the proprietor; and the north part was not recommenced by the South Cuddra Company, because it would have required a larger capital than the adventurers intended spending. As the Charlestown property was now being worked, it would offer many facilities for the working of the North Cuddra; and by winding up the South Cuddra, and forming a new company for the North Cuddra, an opportunity would be given for those desirous of continuing to do so, whilst those who wished to withdraw would be enabled to do so. The resolution for winding-up was then unanimously agreed to, and the meeting separated.

At the East Crinnis Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. S. Margetson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 173 1s. and a balance of assets over liabilities of 635 1s. The monthly cost had been reduced to about 500 1s., and the returns from East Crinnis, notwithstanding the expenses attending the sale of the Pembroke Mine, had paid the labour cost. The committee and auditors were re-elected.

At the Boiling Well Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Boyle in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1094 1s. A call of 8s. per share was made. Much importance was attached to many points in the mine, more especially to the 72, where it was thought they were approaching a course of ore. The specimens from this point (which were exhibited at the meeting) elicited great satisfaction, as indicative of the undertaking becoming speedily remunerative. The committee were re-elected. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Marke Valley meeting, on March 3, the capital of the company was increased by the issue of 1000 new 10s. shares, and the directors were recommended to offer the same rateably to the present proprietors, at a discount of 5s. per share.

At Bedford Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), in conformity with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, all shares in arrears of calls were absolutely forfeited. To prevent dispute, however, it was unanimously resolved that a special general meeting be held on Tuesday next, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of shares. There were 163 shares in arrears of call, which amounted to about 70s. The Chairman, who had recently visited the mine, was strongly of opinion, from various indications, they were approaching the cross-course. The water was flowing freely, and the ground was getting easier, and there was every probability of a course of ore being cut almost immediately. It must not, however, be forgotten that even when the lode was cut some thought would be incurred in sinking, which of late had been much regretted. This, he thought, would take about 18 months, at an outlay of 120s. per month. The arrears of calls exceeded the liabilities.

At the Linares Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Varne in the chair), the accounts for the half-year ending Dec., 1858, showed a profit of 11,507 0s. 10d., and a credit balance of 11,978 18s. 6d. The reports were considered of the most satisfactory character, and great importance was attached to the completion of the railway from Seville to Cordova, which it was expected would take place at about the end of April.

At the Fortuna Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the accounts for the year ending Dec., 1858, showed an excess of expenditure of 1185 1s., which was attributable to the depressed state of the lead market, and to the completion of important works. Details in another column.

At the Lusitanian Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. P. Judd in the chair), the divisible profits amounted to 1728 1s., of which 10 per cent. would be appropriated to the reserve fund, 34 per cent. to Mr. Basto, and 1s. 3d. per share to be divided amongst the shareholders, to be paid on the 30th inst.

At the Huelva Copper Mine meeting, on March 26 (Dr. Lawrence in the chair), it appeared from the Chairman's remarks that the property for the purchase of which the company has been formed had been duly transferred to it, and the company's possession recognised by the Spanish Government. An experienced Cornish mining captain (Mr. Down) and a Spanish miner were upon the spot, and the works would be proceeded with without delay. Mr. J. S. Butler was appointed the shareholders' auditor.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Cargill.	58	£18 9 0	Trefry's Trustees.
ditto.	72	18 0 0	R. Mitchell & Son.
Wheal Mary Ann.	20	25 18 6	Trefry's Trustees.
ditto.	98	11 0 0	ditto.
North Wheal Treawny.	13	23 10 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Tees Side.	5	13 10 6	W. J. Cookson & Co.
Frongoch.	50	14 3 6	Fanther Co.
ditto.	50	14 8 6	ditto.
Tamar.	100	12 2 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Foxdale.	100	25 5 0	Fanther Co.
ditto.	20	13 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Lot 1.	100	14 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
2.	100	14 0 0	ditto.
3.	40	14 8 0	Erymbo Co.
4.	40	14 8 0	Fanther Co.
5.	40	14 2 6	Alfred Courage.
6.	8	13 9 6	Fanther Co.
7.	4	10 10 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
8.	4	10 10 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.

BLACK TIN.

Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Par Consols.	22 6 0 23	£72 10 0	£1617 9 10—
ditto.	4 11 1 3	55 0 0	251 0 2—
Great Hewas.	5 14 1 20	76 5 0	436 4 9—Calenick Co.
ditto.	2 2 3 12	64 5 0	137 13 10—ditto.
Par Consols.	12 19 2 14	72 10 0	741 2 9—
ditto.	8 0 1 21	72 10 0	581 11 9—
Frideaux Wood.	4 12 3 7	70 17 6	328 18 1—
ditto.	0 2 1 12	35 0 0	6 9 7—
Great Hewas.	5 7 3 2	76 0 0	409 10 4—Euthoven & Sons.
ditto.	0 19 3 26	64 0 0	63 18 11—ditto.
Gl. Wh. Busy.	12 9 2 11	62 0 0	812 18 9—
Gl. Wh. Fortune.	14 2 2 4	62 0 0	1110 19 5—Mellorant.
Tincroft.	12 0 0 0	65 15 0	—N. Anthony.
ditto.	11 0 0 0	65 0 0	—Williams & Co.

BLEND.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1.	20	£4 11 0	Vivian & Sons.
2.	20	4 11 0	ditto.
3.	20	4 16 0	ditto.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 9, and sold at Swansea March 29.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre.	82	124 6	0	Parys.	125	45 6	0
ditto.	74	13 6	0	ditto.	122	45 6	0
ditto.	68	21 6	0	ditto.	111	45 6	0
ditto.	57	21 6	0	ditto.	109	45 6	0
ditto.	21	15 6	0	Del Soto.	44	11 2	0
ditto.	11	6 7	0	ditto.	43	12 6	0
ditto.	9	6 6 6	0	ditto.	42	12 6	0
ditto.	9	13 6	0	ditto.	41	12 6	0
ditto.	90	13 6	0	ditto.	48	12 6	0
ditto.	89	13 6	0	ditto.	45	11 2	0
ditto.	88	13 6	0	ditto.	43	13 6	0
ditto.	58	22	15 0	Knockmahon.	80	10 6	0
ditto.	47	22	15 0	ditto.	72	10 6	0
ditto.	46	22	15 0	ditto.	63	10 6	0
ditto.	8	14 6	0	ditto.	62	10 6	0
Parys.	150	5	4 6	French Slag.	51	5	1 6
ditto.	140	4 6	0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre.	882	£14,735 8 0	Knockmahon.	277	£2,857 7 0
Cobre.	737	3,413 15 0	French Slag.	51	54 10 6
Del Soto.	312	3,634 5 6			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Company.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company.	101	£1098 7 0
Freeman and Co.	110 6	1346 1 3
P. Grenfell and Sons.	270	4465 8 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	132	1555 8 0
Vivian and Sons.	337	7481 5 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	37	1849 16 0
Mines Royal Company.	91	1153 8 6
Mason and Elkington.	209 6	1232 12 6
F. Bankart.	406 6	1883 3 3
Charles Lambert.	64 6	1783 13 4
British Ferry Copper Company.	64 6	916 9 3
Total.	2279	£24,685 12 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, April 19.—Parys 770—

The Cable Company and its officers on both sides of the Atlantic are here publicly arraigned, and it would be puerile to attempt denying the fact that at the first glance the case looks very strong against them. But we would suggest that both the British and American public should suspend their judgment until the accused shall have had a fair and impartial hearing. However, it is but justice to all that the "indictment," for it essentially amounts to that, should be understood perfectly in its weightiest import. The closely printed columns before us contain the startling allegations that the "Telegrams" announced by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, from first to last, were all "*frauds*" upon the world; in a word, that the submarine cable enterprise between England and America was neither

more nor less than a gigantic hoax, to use the least offensive expression; and it throws very startling doubts on the practicability of ever discovering a reliable medium of electric intercourse between the two countries. As we before expressed, we are willing to believe the journalist who thus alleges the basest violation of good faith that could possibly be perpetrated against the Atlantic Telegraph Company reasons upon false premises.

We do think he is mistaken; but so serious a charge could not be permitted to pass unnoticed, and the subject is now ventilated in order to bring the calm and unbiassed opinion of the public to bear upon it. It cannot have escaped the notice of those mixed up in the affairs of this company that rumours very detrimental to their character for good management have been afloat; and now that the accusation has taken a defined and palpable form the public have a right to expect the necessary explanations. That such can be afforded we do not doubt, but the sooner they are given the better; for they will tend to remove many difficulties from the progress of those who are honestly and legitimately engaged in founding a perfect system of submarine telegraphy.

A case has lately taken place of the exercise of power by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, which has, perhaps, excited more attention on the Stock Exchange than outside, and has been attended with a great difference of opinion. We allude to the temporary removal of the Ottoman Railway Company from the Official List of quotations. The Stock Exchange has as much right to insert or exclude any company from its share lists as the *Times* or the *Mining Journal*, and to impose any reasonable conditions for its insertion; but in the case of public companies, the Committee of the Stock Exchange assumes to act with a judicial function, and claims for itself the attributes of justice. It has thus sought to constitute itself a tribunal for the supervision not only of joint-stock companies, but of foreign Governments, and has in some cases exercised a prerogative, which is viewed with dread in the *New World* and the *Old*. It has been by the careful and gradual application of the power over its own list of prices, and by accompanying its exercise with an official declaration, that the Committee of the Stock Exchange has built up a system which we may justly call a jurisdiction and a prerogative, which is not only felt by foreign Governments, but has lately been made to bear upon our own; for on some questions the Committee of the Stock Exchange hold a recognised correspondence with the Treasury, while their Chairman sits with the ancient authorities of the Exchequer and the Bank of England to witness the bidings and the opening of tenders. The use of the power so obtained has been cautious, and, as in most cases, justice has been consulted, and public opinion has gone with it, the decision of the Stock Exchange on a question of repudiation or default has been felt by many foreign Governments.

It is necessary and useful that there should be some regulations for granting settling days to new companies, and for the insertion of their names in the share lists, and these have been provided by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. The intention of the regulations as to quotations, which, applied to the Ottoman Railway, for instance, is a good one: it requires that two-thirds of the shares shall have been subscribed and paid upon, the object being presumed to be to keep bubble schemes off the Stock Exchange, and to allow only sound and stable undertakings to be dealt in and quoted. Practically we are too well aware that the members of the Stock Exchange will deal in anything—gold shares to wit, and admit companies to quotation in a very loose way. Occasionally, however, they are seized with fits of conscience, and do strange things. It may be none the worse for them that false representations are made by directors of gold companies to obtain quotations, as then they can speculate on selling the directors through whose misrepresentations the shares have obtained quotation. Practically, too, the strict letter of the regulation is not complied with, and very often cannot be, and a great number of stable undertakings are admitted to quotation under specious certificates, as is pretty well known. Great difficulty is sometimes imposed upon public companies in the act of recognition, and great parade is made of the law and justice of the Stock Exchange. When a case arises of complaint that a company has not at the time of recognition complied with the technical requirements the claim can be re-opened, and the company be removed from the list, as in the case of a gold company or two. It is this exercise of power on a complaint lodged which has been followed by a resolution removing the Ottoman Railway from the list, and by the remonstrance of the directors, published in a late *Journal*, and by the press generally.

The Ottoman Railway was admitted long since, and the undertaking is in progress, which has marked the case with features of interest, and prompted reflections which were never contemplated by the Committee. The Committee were, doubtless, moved by a desire to show that no case of default in a company, however great, or with directors however upright or respectable, should pass uncensored, at however late a period; but it is observed, that if the Ottoman Railway be rejected on technical grounds for non-compliance with some rule, the conditions of which are not known to the public, so, too, any other foreign or colonial railway company may be taken in hand at any moment, and on the like grounds its shares be made unmarketable, and the property of its shareholders be destroyed; and it is said that in this case, so far from the shareholders or the public being protected by this action of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, the shareholders are heavily punished for no fault of theirs, and the public are not benefited. It is not known what English company may not be exposed to the same danger, and a degree of uncertainty is communicated to all the operations of the Stock Exchange, which in time may become very prejudicial. Even granted that the secretary of the Ottoman Railway, or of any other company, may have acted improperly, and that the Stock Exchange alone, or in conjunction with other tribunals, may inflict punishment upon them; the brunt of the present case is, that the punishment has fallen upon the innocent holders of the shares at home and abroad.

It is asked with anxiety, why was not the Ottoman Railway Company, if in a position now to comply with the regulations of the Stock Exchange, allowed so to conform, and have its name continued in the list, and dealings in its shares remain authorised? This anxiety has not abated since the board of the Ottoman Railway Company has announced that it will lose no time in making the necessary arrangements for complying with the Stock Exchange regulations, and obtaining the replacement of the company upon the Official List, and from the position of the company, and their confidence in the integrity of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, the brokers feel a full assurance that no long period will elapse before the decisive authorisation of the company. In the meanwhile, the inconvenience to the shareholders is very grave; their property is depressed, and those who are obliged to sell are at the mercy of such speculators as take the most advantage of their necessities. In the case of foreign companies engaged in undertakings at a distance, as railway companies abroad, or some of our great foreign mining companies, having enormous establishments, it is felt that the application of any such arbitrary power of putting a stop to the convertibility of the property, and making it unmarketable, must be very prejudicial; and at any moment, for aught we know, a complaint may be lodged by some bitter enemy against one of our mining companies, and the shareholders find their property not worth a halfpenny, until time and the good favour of the Committee of the Stock Exchange please to re-establish it. In the case of mining companies, it has already been used as an argument by outside dealers against placing such undertakings under the exclusive domination of the Stock Exchange, and the desirability of maintaining an independent market. It has, too, very materially checked the desire of those who wished to bring mining concerns on to the Stock Exchange.

It may well be conceived that great alarm prevails, that more concerns than one are regarded as in danger of having an information laid against them, and it is asked if large and respectable companies are to be at the mercy of any informer, and whether for months and years companies are to be under the regime of the Inquisition, or the Senate of Venice, with full access for the informer, and the lion's mouth ever open. It is thought the Committee of the Stock Exchange should, like other tribunals, have some statute of limitation, some statutory period within which informations shall be laid, or some statutory prosecutor—as the Secretary of the Railways Department, for instance,—by whom alone informations could be lodged, for it is considered by many brokers, and by the outside public, that the shareholders are the chief persons to be considered and protected, and more particularly innocent holders, who have come in since the flaw alleged was created; and with the Ottoman Railway Company we have this extraordinary state of affairs, that it is not imagined any one is defrauded, or that the company or its shares is worth intrinsically one farthing less than at any former time. As no question arose at the general meeting with reference to the complaints lodged with the Committee of the Stock Exchange, there were no charges to rebut, and the directors were unwilling (though they would have been perfectly prepared if necessary) to offer any explanations on the subject.

It was understood that the allotment of shares to concessionaries and

contractors should properly be included in the two-thirds of subscribed capital, and the new rules, though excluding the former, admit the latter, provided the whole allotment, or holding by contractors, does not in any case exceed one-fifth of the whole capital of the company.

The resolution to which the Committee of the Stock Exchange ultimately came, removing the company from the List on the ground of non-compliance with the regulations, cannot be assailed on the ground of technical correctness; for on the terms of the regulation undoubtedly two-thirds of the shares had not at the time of the certificate been paid upon, although practically more than the required number had been taken, including those of the contractors and others, and this is the usual course, so that the directors state they were not aware that they had not complied with it. The wording of the resolution throws the blame of the erroneous representation on the acting secretary who had given the certificate, and did not relieve the directors from blame for remissness in not having more closely supervised him in such an important matter, though we believe the certificate in such cases is solely the secretary's certificate. The resolution, however, was still in some degree influenced by the leaven of the old resolution, and, as ill-fortune would have it, during the process of investigation the matter had got talked of indoors and out, and rumours spread outside of a nature calculated to give the resolutions a more serious complexion as affecting the directors. This is not in truth the case, for the resolution does not throw an imputation on their character, but, on the contrary, recognises their respectability, and for that matter they might be left safely to fight it out, but now several questions have been raised of a very serious nature. In this instance the number of shares required to be subscribed was 40,000 out of 60,000, and the number returned 43,000, in which are included the shares of the contractors and concessionaries, by whose means the contract for the works was effected and carried out. It will, therefore, be very well seen that if a mine is sold and paid for in shares, or a mine and machinery be so bought, or a new engine and stamps be bought and paid for in shares, as is often the case, and those shares were returned to the Stock Exchange as a part of the subscribed capital of the company, although, as in the Ottoman Company, there is no question of value being received, the recognition of the company might be set aside at any future time, and the property of the shareholders be put in jeopardy.

The South Australian Copper Mines again come prominently before us by the reports which we have received from the several undertakings. Voluminous extracts will be found in another column, and from which it will be seen that the old mines, such as the Burra Burra and the Kapunda, are increasing as they deepen in yield and richness, while the more recently opened mines present substantial evidence that there is reason to anticipate the realisation of the most sanguine expectations. Amongst these the North Rhine is the latest brought into work; and although the accounts are only of seven or eight weeks' operations, chiefly preliminary work, yet a considerable quantity of ore has been raised, as compared with the limited period of labour. The present report shows that some 10 or 12 tons of ore have been taken from one shaft alone, which is in addition to some 12 or 14 tons previously advised as raised from the same place, and other portions of the sett are being brought into a productive state. The *South Australian Advertiser*, of Jan. 26, after reference to the Burra Burra, remarks that "other copper mines are also in working, and new discoveries of this valuable mineral have been made in other localities. We may, indeed, affirm that the copper ores of South Australia are inexhaustible." The *Australian Weekly Chronicle*, of Jan. 22, likewise alludes to the mineral production of the colony, and says, "other splendid discoveries are spoken of; and from the specimens we have seen, the far-famed Burra Burra must look out for its laurels."

For a considerable period the mines in the St. Austell district have been steadily rising in public estimation, and energetic steps are now being taken thoroughly to develop its immense mineral wealth. The South Cuddra adventurers have resolved upon winding-up; not, however, that the majority of them are of opinion that the mines are unworthy of further trial, but that increased facilities for obtaining the requisite additional capital may be secured. The assets are more than sufficient to cover every liability; and by carrying out Mr. CHARLES's proposition for forming a new company, it was stated that a dividend of at least 1s. per share would be returnable to those desirous of withdrawing, whilst, by constituting the new adventure in the same number of shares as the old one, those inclined to continue will be substantially in the same position as at present.

The NORTH CUDDRA MINE, which it will be the object of the new company to work, was sunk to a depth of 90 fathoms, on a lode which, in Great Cinnis and in a comparatively small piece of ground, yielded little less than 1,500,000L worth of copper ore; whilst in the Charlestown Mines, immediately adjoining on the west, the same lode gave 250,000L worth of tin. The Charlestown United Mines are about to be vigorously prosecuted by an influential body of adventurers; and as the sole cause of the North Cuddra being allowed to remain idle was the fact that one mine could not be so advantageously worked without the other, the prospects of both adventures are all that could be desired. That the North Cuddra is by no means an insignificant property is evident, as it was with the profits derived from working it that the CROWDER family, the ancestors of Judge CROWDER, were enabled to purchase the Charlestown property. It is intended to treat with the South Cuddra Company for the purchase of their engine at the price they gave for it; and as they obtained it on easy terms, such an arrangement would be advantageous to both parties. Under these circumstances, it is considered that the prospects of the North Cuddra are peculiarly cheering; and although as yet comparatively few of the shareholders are aware that the "North Cuddra Company" has been projected, a large number of shares are already taken. The mine is well situated, has been inspected and satisfactorily reported on by competent agents, and altogether it must be considered that the adventure commences under highly favourable auspices.

It will be remembered that when we predicted the sudden advance in mining property which would result from a few discoveries of importance being made, we at the same time cautioned our readers against any undue excitement, as the impulse too suddenly given was as certain to be followed by a reaction proportionately great. To practical miners it is well known no actually permanent source of enormous wealth can be tested by the explorations of a few hours, or even days. If side lodes be discovered, levels driven simultaneously, and the rich veins be tested in them at the same moment, a considerable advance in value would be perfectly justifiable; but such practices and proofs are rare, and are wholly different from the discovery of a rich bunch, or lode, in the end of a level. The purchases at an advance under these circumstances should be, and are, purely speculative. If cut at the point expected from the appearances in the levels above or below, so much the better; still as a permanent and lasting source it cannot be depended on until the level has been extended, to prove the value and extent of the mineral. Speculators under such conditions must, of course, rely on the judgment of their employees, or on their own sanguine temperament, and have no right if they err therein, and entail loss, to ascribe their "bad luck" to mining, or its practices; they should remember that the same consequences would follow in any other business whatever wherein great prizes induce great risks, and that it was the hope of the one that excited the other in their cases.

We make these remarks in consequence of the state the mining market has assumed during the last few weeks, where the circumstances we allude to have been strikingly illustrated; though discoveries of very great importance have undoubtedly been made, and will ultimately lead to a most considerable additional value of certain properties, yet to the calm calculating investor there was nothing either in the substance or in the managers' reports from the mines to warrant anything like the excessive demand for certain stocks that so suddenly and violently occurred; and which, on the other hand, as assuredly met with a proportionate reverse, when the cautious buyer sedulously purchased at the lowest quotation, under the sure and certain conviction that a level would soon be found.

It is our duty, as public journalists, advocating certain interests, to do all in our power to advance and promote their welfare by every legitimate means in our power; we spare neither pains nor expense to obtain the most correct and recent advices respecting the state and prospects of our mining speculations, at home and abroad, and we plume ourselves on the independent career we pursue in respect of the information we convey; whilst strenuously endeavouring to do so, we deem it a paramount duty to check anything like undue excess, either on the one hand or the other, knowing from experience nothing militates so seriously, or is so readily laid hold of by envious and disappointed parties to calumniate the important branches of our national industry we profess to represent.

It has been too much the fashion and practice to speak of and treat min-

ing enterprises as wild speculations and gambling transactions, in which the odds are vastly against the investor; this we deny *in toto*, and are prepared to prove to the contrary; to refute by the most positive data, which even obstinacy itself must admit is legitimate and convincing, that mining *per se* is one of the most honourable, most lucrative, and most certain professions an Englishman can be engaged in, provided he understands his business, or employs those who do; invests an adequate capital for the enterprise he undertakes; uses the common caution and discretion as to his associates in this as he would in any other undertaking; and, above all, not to be led away by impulses, or the foolish idea of sudden and unheard of wealth; or be cast down and panic stricken if he do not immediately realise all the golden anticipations engendered by his own sanguine temperament, or excited by the glowing representations so frequently employed to induce adventure.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MARCH 31.—The mining interest of the county may now be considered as in a flourishing and prosperous condition, from the improvements that are taking place in various mines, the new mines that are being set in action, the satisfactory prices paid for copper, tin, and lead ores, and the full employment and comparative comfort of the working miners, who have now the blessing of cheap food, which makes to them and their families a great difference between the present and some former years. It is remarked that there is a great falling off in the emigration from this county, both of mining and other labourers. This must be partly attributable to the more comfortable condition of the working population, and partly also to the fact that the demand for labour both in America and Australia has considerably abated, and consequently many who went abroad have returned to their native country, bringing with them, as is usual with returned emigrants, discouraging accounts of the state of things in the countries which they had visited. It is true that by the last mail the copper mining interest of Australia is stated to be flourishing, and increasing in importance; but, at the same time, there appears to be an abundance of labourers, even of miners; and with regard to other classes of labour the report is "that the Australian farmers are supplied with all the extra hands they want through the harvest; that hundreds of men are idling about all the railway works, on the chance of being taken on, and that many tradesmen and mechanics have long been seeking employment in vain." These are, it must be admitted, very discouraging statements for those parties who had any intention of emigrating to Australia, and offering their services as mechanics or labourers; and the effect will be, there is scarcely any doubt, to repress emigration from Cornwall as well as other parts of the kingdom. Some time ago there were complaints in some parts of this county, and especially in the St. Just district, of the scarcity of miners, but there appears to be no such complaints now. In the mining districts generally, bargains are readily taken on setting-days, or very soon after, at reasonable prices; and although some new mines are on the eve of being set to work, and are likely to employ a considerable amount of labour, whilst others are constantly extending their operations, there need be no apprehension on the part of mining adventurers of any scarcity of miners, so as to impede operations by an advance of wages.

It may be interesting, at the close of the quarter, to review the prices given by the copper smelters at the weekly ticketings during the three months, for "ore copper," or as much ore as will make a ton of fine copper, together with the differences between those rates and the prices of cake and tile copper:—

	Ore copper.	Cake copper.	Differences.
Jan. 6	£100 15	£107 20	£ 6 15
" 13	101 0	112 10	11 10
" 20	99 4	112 10	13 6
" 27	97 10	112 10	15 0
Feb. 3	97 15	112 10	14 5
" 10	96 4	112 10	16 6
" 17	96 18	112 10	15 12
" 24	98 12	112 10	13 18
March 3	100 11	112 10	11 9
" 10	99 9	112 10	13 7
" 17	99 2	112 10	13 8
" 24	98 14	112 10	13 16

The "differences" are of much smaller amounts than have been observable for a whole quarter in former years. It is very clear that the smelters are working at less profits than they formerly made; or that they have effected improvements in their works, which enable them to produce more copper from a given quantity of ore than they formerly did. It is well known that the furnaces yield more ore than the assays indicate by the percentages of produce; it may be that further improvements have been made in this direction, and that the smelters can well afford to buy ores at a higher standard in comparison with the price of copper than the standards they gave in former times. Whatever may be the cause, the miners have received some degree of the benefit, as the prices of ore, copper, and the standards for ores, have been higher during the past quarter than they have been in some previous years when the prices of copper, manufactured and unmanufactured, have been higher to the consumers.

There is considerable business doing in the mining market, and the prices of mining shares have still an upward tendency, notwithstanding recent advances. West Seton shares are firmly held, the mine continuing very productive, and an excellent investment. Wheal Basset shares are from 195L to 200L; the mine is productive in the stopes and pitches, and is raising a considerable quantity of good ore. West Basset has been improving for some time, and the 94 west, on engine lode, is looking well for further improvement; the 75 fin. level west is a most important point; this end is some fathoms further west than any other level, and the lode in the end is worth from 60L to 70L per fm. At East Basset meeting a dividend of 6L per share was declared, leaving a balance of 529L to the credit of next account; the stope in the back of the 80, and the lode in the bottom of the 80 are worth 200L per fm., but the levels extending east and west have for the present passed out of the ore ground, although still with a promising appearance; ore ground has been discovered for 24 fms. in length, average value 100L per fm.; the mine is worked at comparatively small cost, and the dividends are likely to increase. South Tolgus shares are about 75L, and the mine continuing to look well on the south lode; the 90 east is worth from 30L to 40L per fm. At Old Tolgus United, the lode in the 42 cross-cut is looking very promising for a productive lode of ore. Grambler shares are from 80L to 85L. Wheal Clifford shares have advanced to 380L and upwards; the mine is producing large quantities of good ore, and is likely to pay considerable dividends. St. Day United shares have greatly advanced; the last report was very favourable, stating that within the last three months 4500L worth of copper ore had been discovered beyond what had been taken away, and that 1800L worth of ore is continuing to be laid open monthly on Trussell's lode. Wheal Buller shares are low, about 125L, and the prospects of the mine still gloomy. North Frances shares have advanced, in consequence of the more favourable indications of the lode and strata. At Boiling Well, the lode is looking better in the bottom levels, east and west of the shaft. Dolcoath continues to be very productive, and attention is directed to the adjoining mine of Stray Park, which it is thought will become, when further developed, a second Dolcoath. Wheal Margaret is looking exceedingly well, and the shares at 75L and upwards. West Damsel shares have been in demand, and the price has considerably advanced, in consequence of some improvements in the mine.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

MARCH 31.—The state of trade has very little altered since our last report, and few events of any importance have occurred. The returns of the local lines show a falling off in the mineral traffic as compared with last year, and the foreign trade has not been so flourishing. Several good orders have been received this week from Russia, and both railway and pig-iron sells pretty freely. The coal trade was not active in the early part of the week, but a change in the wind having taken place, a number of vessels have arrived for cargoes, and more animation is consequently perceptible. Freight has fallen, especially for the Mediterranean.

The reports of the Admiralty Commissioners have given great dissatisfaction here, not only from their contradictory and indecisive character, but also on account of the bias which manifestly existed against Welsh coal. Mr. Taplin charges the Cardiff Association with having acted unfairly, on the ground that a certain engineer gave directions to the stoker for burning the Newcastle coal in an unfavourable manner. No proof of this whatever is adduced, and it is not a little extraordinary that Mr. Taplin should have stood for hours calmly watching an attempt to deceive and juggle him. We are, however, in a position to state that the charge

brought forward in this loose way is wholly without foundation. The engineer referred to is a gentleman of great experience, and would on no account have been guilty of the conduct Mr. Taplin charges him with. Every opportunity was afforded to the Commissioners to make a perfectly fair trial, and if they failed to do so whom have they to blame but themselves? The Welsh owners were too anxious to have careful experiments made to attempt any discreditable practices such as those with which they are charged.

As might be expected, Mr. Taplin's assertions have drawn forth a counter statement. It is publicly asserted, apparently on good authority, that before the trials were even commenced, Mr. Taplin made use of expressions to the effect, "that he was astonished the Admiralty should have anything to do with the trials about taking place, as he had already satisfactorily proved the same description of coal, and, if a thousand trials were made, he could not get any other results than those he had already obtained and reported on." Upon a remonstrance being addressed to Mr. Taplin for expressing such opinions before the experiments were made, that gentleman is reported to have said "he knew very well that no other than North Country coal would suit Her Majesty's Navy, and, if he had his way, he would not use a pound of Welsh." He subsequently stated that the "Admiralty did not care for the economic value of coals for evaporative purposes." Some gentleman present remarked that "it would be useless to go on with the trials when Mr. Taplin evinced so biased and prejudiced a disposition." Mr. Taplin replied—"You can go on, and I will see what you are doing." Finally, the statement that the two engineers engaged on board the vessel were employed at collieries in the neighbourhood of Cardiff is without any foundation in fact.

Now, here are some very striking facts for the consideration of the reader, and, unless we have been greatly misinformed, it will be impossible for Mr. Taplin to deny the statements advanced. What, then, are we to think of the impartiality of the Commissioners? The reports must be regarded as utterly valueless, even if it were only for the discrepancies with which they abound; but when the bias of the Commissioner is added, it is impossible to accept the conclusions submitted to the Admiralty. It is the determination of the South Wales coalowners not to suffer the matter to remain in its present state, and a memorial will shortly be prepared and submitted to the Admiralty, protesting against Mr. Taplin's report and comments, and making an application for further and more impartial trials.

A lecture was given at the Bristol Mining School, on Monday, by Mr. Lionel Brough, "On Gases in Mines, and Safety-Lamps." Mr. Brough, in commencing his able and interesting paper, stated that he had prepared to commence it before leaving Staffordshire, but that having been removed into the western district he did not see but what he had to say to his Staffordshire friends might be equally useful to his friends in this part, for it was to be hoped that some present would, one day or other, have to carry out practically the principles he so strongly desired to fix upon their minds. Mr. Brough having referred to inefficient ventilation, and other mining works, said that for driving off or rendering harmless the various deleterious gases, nothing, in his opinion, superseded a well managed furnace. The properties and dangers of the various gases met with in mines were then described in an interesting manner, and the lecture concluded with some practical remarks on the construction and use of the safety-lamp.

Dr. Crum, of Shropshire, has recently delivered a lecture at Cardiff on "Coal, its Origin, Composition, and Uses." The lecturer, after introducing his subject, said that, in his opinion, the most superior gas-producing coal is the Lancashire; next the Scotch; and, lastly, the Welsh. With regard to the best for manufacturing iron, it was a difficult subject. Mushet divided coal into three kinds—splint, free burning, and bituminous; and the lecturer, adhering to this classification, found "splint" coal the best for the purpose referred to. "Free-burning" made the iron too hot, and "bituminous" coked—thus choking the furnace. The important question remained—which coal is the best for producing steam? After considerable research and experience he had come to the conclusion that the best steam coal in the British Isles is the Welsh; and in this he was corroborated by the researches of all men of eminence with whom he was acquainted, including Lyon Playfair, De la Beche, and Mushet. The coal undoubtedly contained the largest percentage of carbon.

The preamble of the Sirhowey Valley Railway Bill has been declared proved. This line will be of the greatest importance to the mining interests in the district, and we shall refer to its progress from time to time.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 31.—The Coal Trade remains in much the same position as last reported.

The royalties connected with the Page Bank Colliery were until recently very limited in extent, but the owners have now leased 1200 acres of land belonging to Viscount Boyne, and it is expected that a large number of additional hands will shortly be engaged. The same owners have also lately taken the coal on the West Chilton estate, belonging to the Earl of Eglon, and another pit is shortly to be set to work: 200 cottages are also to be built shortly, to accommodate the increased number of workmen.

We proposed some time ago to give an account of the modern operations for coal at the Norwood and Fern Acres Collieries, near Gateshead; we, therefore, subjoin a brief notice of those operations. They were commenced by the sinking of the Wheels shaft, which was sunk by the Durham County Coal Company in 1838 and 1839. It is situated a little to the west of the Team rivulet, and between the two west turnpikes leading from Gateshead. This shaft was got down to the Hutton seam, and drifts were commenced there, but shortly afterwards a serious disaster occurred, a holing having been made into some old workings containing a large quantity of water, which rushed into the workings, filling them instantaneously, and also filling the shaft up to the surface, and continuing to run from the mouth of the shaft in a strong current. Four men were in the workings when this occurred (in 1840), who were, of course, drowned. A powerful pumping-engine was subsequently erected, and the water got out, and a portion of whole coal having been found in a favourable position in the Hutton seam, a considerable quantity was worked. The fate of this company, however, is well known; but their want of success must not be attributed entirely to the nature of the operations here, as they engaged in winning collieries in various parts of the county of Durham, and were almost uniformly unsuccessful. One pit was sunk by them at North Biddick, near the River Wear, at a large cost, but no coal was found, as it went down on a fault; and we may remark, by the way, that an enterprising company have lately been making offers for this shaft, with the view of exploring for the seam. There can be no doubt that a large tract of excellent whole coal lies contiguous to it. To return to this company. The shares were originally 50*l.*, but little was paid in the shape of dividends, and ultimately the company, after struggling a few years, was wound-up, the shareholders receiving 5*l.* per share. The Norwood Colliery afterwards passed into the hands of Kirk and Co. (probably about 1844). The shaft was sunk to the Beaumont seam, and operations were commenced there. This seam was found in the whole, but certainly not in a good state, the band being thick. It is quite inferior to the same seam at Derwent Crook and Gateshead Fell on the south, and again at Benwell and Elswick on the north. This company also succumbed, after it was stated, losing 20,000*l.* The place now fell into the hands of Coulson and Co., the well-known sinkers, and they shortly afterwards sunk the shaft to the Brockwell seam. This brings us to 1849, and in the following year the colliery fell into the hands of Mr. Nicholas Wood and partners. Their operations were carried on, in the first place, to the south, and also to the east (that is, in the Brockwell seam). A fault was found 2 chains south from the shaft, which dipped 4 fms. to the south, and 21 chains further south the well-known Heworth Dyke was found, which here rises to the south 9 fms. Drifts were driven still further south 8 chains, and the coal here was so thin, and the prospect altogether so poor, that further operations in that direction were relinquished. [I shall continue these remarks next week.]

The banksman injured by falling down the shaft at the South Preston pit, a depth of 43 fms., is still alive, and some slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. In consequence of the recommendation made by the Government Inspector and the jury at the inquest held on the unfortunate man who was killed on the same occasion, gates are now being placed at the top of the shaft, which will prevent the recurrence of a similar accident in future. We noticed this subject some time ago. Such an apparatus is very simple and inexpensive, and completely efficient; it ought to be adopted in all cases.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Framwellgate Moor Colliery on the 9th inst. It appears that Wm. Robson, the overman, and a man named

Howe were in the workings on that day, and they went into the return air-course for the purpose of clearing it out. They used naked lights, as no danger was apprehended. The man Howe went into a waste bord with the candle, when an accumulation of gas ignited, and the men were completely enveloped in flames. They were both dreadfully scorched, but as the fire only extended a short distance, they succeeded in getting clear of it, and proceeded to the shaft. Howe died the following day, but Robson is expected to recover. An inquest has been held on Howe, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MARCH 31.—The Iron Trade this week is dull, owing to the uncertainty which prevails with regard to the rates to be charged for iron during the ensuing quarter. The general impression prevalent is that there will be no alteration in the rates established during the last quarter. The demand for railway iron, both for home and foreign consumption, is active, and likely to improve.

The Coal Trade has slightly improved in the Yorkshire district, and throughout Derbyshire generally the trade is tolerably steady. A valuable bed of coal has just been opened by the Jurybergh Coal Company, near Kilnhurst, on the estate of Mr. John Fullerton. The shaft was sunk under the direction of Mr. Jagger, and the seam, which is 9 feet thick, was found at the depth of 287½ yards. Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., who have taken to the colliery lately in the possession of the West Stately Company, have commenced the erection of 30 additional coke ovens, and they are about to carry on a large coking trade.

The Wallsend Company have for some time past manufactured a coke greatly in favour with the brewers at Burton-upon-Trent, and were they enabled to double the supply, it would meet with a ready market there.

The works of Messrs. Firth, of Whittington, have been considerably extended, with a view to meet the extensive demand for steel-iron, which is made by this firm, who are the proprietors of the patent in this country.

The Huddersfield Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions is working well: during the past month 84 boilers have been inspected, and some valuable suggestions made by the chief inspector with regard to their improvement, and also to induce a saving in the consumption of fuel.

The Thetford traction-engine has been at work upon the Worsley road during the past week. I cannot see anything to prevent its being extensively used for the removing of heavy material in any district where there are good roads, and one use to which it can be applied will be the bringing of coal into Manchester from the vast collieries in Worsley and the neighbourhood, belonging to the Earl of Ellesmere and others, from which there is now brought into that city at least 1500 tons weight every day. If a saving in carriage of 1*s.* per ton could be effected upon this amount, it ultimately would have the tendency to lower coal to that extent in the market. Some people consider that restive horses would take fright when passing it, but they would soon become accustomed to seeing it, or this difficulty may be overcome by condensing the discharged steam, and by covering over the entire engine, so that it would go along like an elephant van, which only shows the feet of the animal, although it is assisting in the movement of the vehicle in which it is exhibited.

The lead mining interest in Derbyshire is gradually improving. We hear it is likely that there will be another dividend declared shortly by the Mill Town Mining Company. The New Midland Mine is in about the same position as noticed some time ago. The Haslam Pipe Company are in great difficulty, owing to the non-payment of the calls. The preparations at Mill Dam are progressing favourably with regard to the erection of the engine and other plant necessary for the works.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MARCH 31.—The preliminary meeting of the Ironmasters' Association was held to-day at Birmingham. For some weeks past all expectation of an advance in prices has been abandoned, and during the last fortnight the prospects of the trade have appeared decidedly worse, and at present it is very flat. Under these circumstances, therefore, no change was made in prices. This dullness is especially felt in reference to pig-iron, which sells very slowly; and in most cases where purchases are effected it is necessary to submit to some reduction. At the commencement of the year there was a general anticipation of an active trade, but the complication on the Continent, and the uncertainty which still clouds the future, have had the effect of preventing buyers from purchasing, except for immediate necessities. Whether this timidity is well grounded or not may be a question; for even in the event of war the demand for iron will probably suffer little abatement, that metal being now the basis of almost all military and naval means of offence and defence.

In the Hardware Trades there is fully as good a feeling as there was, although we cannot boast of activity. Hopes were entertained that China would afford an important market for English hardware, but a letter received from a firm at Hong Kong, holds out little hope of any large demand for that country; the Chinese being described as clever workers in metals, and as possessing in abundance ores of all the chief metals. Both the Birmingham and Wolverhampton hardware trades are quiet, although a steady business is doing.

The attempt made by the Great Western Railway Company, under cover of a bill for crossing a small line in London, to increase the fares and freights all over the kingdom where their lines extend, has been already alluded to, as well as the earnest opposition raised against it by the iron and coalmasters of this district, and the Chambers of Commerce of this town and Birmingham. By the provisions of this bill freights would in many cases have been doubled, and in others the advance would have been from 25 to 50 per cent. The vigour with which an opposition to these clauses was organised, has resulted in their being abandoned, and the trade of the kingdom saved from so serious an addition to the cost of conveyance of goods. But the result has not been secured without the expenditure of much effort and money. It was at first calculated that the opposition would cost 1000*l.*, but that sum has been doubled. The Chamber of Commerce in this town have subscribed 20*l.*, and have determined to appeal to the town generally for contributions, and considering the serious nature of the changes which this measure, if allowed to pass, would have effected, especially considering the probability that its success would have led to other railway companies seeking similar powers, it can hardly be doubted that Wolverhampton and every town interested will contribute their quota of the expenses incurred. This attempt and its defeat has strikingly illustrated the importance of Chambers of Commerce, which present at once an organisation eminently adapted for defending the interests of those engaged in the local trades of towns where they are established.

Fowler's steam-plough has been successfully in operation in this neighbourhood for some time past; Mr. Smith, an engineer, residing near this town, having one, which he works with an engine containing various improvements of his own, specially adapting it for traversing ordinary roads without the aid of horses. It has been recently at work at the farm of Mr. Bradburn, at Hilton, a few miles from this town, and answered admirably. Mr. Smith's engine deserves special notice, as it possesses many admirable features, adapting it for travelling on an ordinary road. The difficulty arising from the unevenness of the roads, which would, in case of an ordinary engine, lead to a part of the boiler and tubes being left uncovered with water, and thence liable to be raised to a red heat, is obviated by the boiler being hung upon a centre. Near the engine is a screw, by means of which he can regulate the position of the boiler, so as to keep it in an horizontal position, a small spirit level attached to the boiler guiding him in the operation. Another difficulty is to enable the engine with the winding apparatus attached to turn sharp angles in the road. This Mr. Smith has effected by two contrivances. By the one the angle of the axle of the hind wheels can be easily altered by the driver by means of a pinion working in a segment of the circle with which the axle is connected, thus enabling him to steer it readily. By a further contrivance either of the driving wheels can be disconnected from the axle, so that whilst one is moving round the long arc of a circle the other, which is nearer the centre of the circle being described in turning an angle, remains stationary, or as nearly so as is necessary. This engine has repeatedly conveyed the winding apparatus, steel-rope, &c., of the ploughing machine along roads containing many steep acclivities, and with numerous sharp turns without any aid from horses. It may be mentioned that when fairly at work in a large field the plough did more than seven acres in one day, and the work was admirably performed.

Two fatal colliery accidents, the direct result of the recklessness of the

men who paid the forfeit of their lives for their disregard of ordinary precaution, are reported. In one case a collier, 50 years of age, was working at a pit at Tipton, was alone at the bottom during the whole night, and was found in the morning dead and much bruised. It is known that he was in the habit, in spite of all warnings, of ascending the shaft by means of a large block of wood which descended the shaft down which he was, as the engine pumped water from another shaft, and it is supposed that in attempting to ascend by clinging to this block he fell, the shaft being 100 yards deep. In another case, at Madley, in Shropshire, an examination of the pit was made on Monday morning, previous to the men commencing work, but one party, after discovering the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen gas in a dangerous quantity, instead of returning, left their lamp and proceeded onward until two fell, and they were quite dead before they could be rescued.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

We have advices from Melbourne to Feb. 5, brought by the *Oncida*, the last of the European and Australian Company's mail boats under the contract with that company. The steamer *Salsette* was to leave on Feb. 15, as the first under the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company, and the whole of the colonies of Australia were looking forward to punctuality in the postal intercourse under the management of that company. There had been great discussion in the House of Assembly of Victoria on the subject of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway guarantee, brought forward by the Government. Mr. O'Shaunassy is represented as having demonstrated to the House in so lucid a manner the liberality of his predecessors in office, that it forestalled everything in the shape of active opposition; and on all sides it was admitted that the credit of the colony was as free and unsullied as it was at first. Of course, it was to be supposed that the House would be unanimous in vindicating the financial integrity of the State, and on this members of every shade of politics had their say against the "English cry of repudiation."

The portions of the main lines of railway, from Melbourne to Sandhurst and from Melbourne to Williamstown, were formally opened by the Governor on Jan. 13, accompanied by the legislative and municipal authorities. Railway matters were progressing satisfactorily and expeditiously. No final arrangements had been made for the purchase of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway by the Government, but the chief secretary submitted a series of resolutions to the Assembly on January 27, affirming the desirability of empowering the Government to effect the purchase, which were carried by a large majority, and were as follows:—1. That an authentic and satisfactory statement of the whole expenditure and liabilities incurred by the company be furnished to the Government.—2. That the assent and authority of the proprietary to the transfer of the line be obtained.—3. That the Government be authorised to pay in cash for the entire property of the company, such payment to be chargeable on the sum of 8,000,000*l.* already authorised by Parliament for the construction of railways.—4. That on the ratification of the terms proposed, a bill be submitted to Parliament, enabling the Government to carry into effect the terms of purchase agreed upon. The gold market was dull, as customary at that time of the year, and the quantities disposed of by the miners had been small compared with the averages of previous years. The last escort received at the Treasury amounted to 34,807 ozs., against 36,661 ozs. for the corresponding week of last year. The produce of the Castlemaine and Bendigo gold fields were above, and those of Ballarat and Ararat below, the average; but the total for the four weeks of January were in excess of that of the previous year; the quantity in January, 1859, being 176,610 ozs., against 157,604 ozs. in January, 1858. The shipments during the month of January, and up to Feb. 3, amounted to 187,018 ozs., which, at 4*l.* per ounce, is equivalent to 748,072*l.* The gold statistics for the year 1858 were as follows:—The escort returns amounted to 2,295,053 ozs., against 2,478,826 ozs. for 1857. The weekly average production was 44,811 ozs., against 47,670 ozs. for 1857. The weekly average of the first quarter of the year was 41,925 ozs.; of the second, 45,290 ozs.; of the third, 48,235 ozs.; and of the fourth, 43,917 ozs. The shipments of the year amounted to 2,504,812 ozs., or 104 tons 7 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs. 4 ozs. troy. The quantity shipped in 1857 amounted to 2,752,869 ozs., or 114 tons 14 cwt. 8 lbs.; and in 1856 to 3,007,281 ozs., or 125 tons 6 cwt. 6 lbs. 9 ozs.

From the Custom House returns, it appears that the imports into the port of Melbourne amounted in value to 13,156,849*l.* in 1858, and the exports, exclusive of gold, to 13,082,040*l.*, so that the balance against the colony was only 74,809*l.*, and which, in 1857, was 956,933*l.*

The dates from Adelaide are to Jan. 26. The parliamentary session, which commenced on Aug. 27, was brought to a close on Dec. 24, when the Governor of the colony prorogued the Legislature. The revenue for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, was 441,240*l.*, and the expenditure 527,374*l.* for the same period. The modified postal route, by which the ocean steamers will call at Nepean Bay, had given great satisfaction. Commercial pursuits generally were the same as by last advices. The greater part of the harvest had been got in, and the yield was larger than anticipated. The pastoral interests of the colony were in a sound state. Mining matters were extremely satisfactory, and we refer our readers to the accompanying reports and extracts. The Burra Burra shares were at 133*l.* 10*s.* Copper 98*l.* per ton.

From Sydney our dates are to Feb. 3. The House of Assembly was still engaged with the estimates. In the Upper House Mr. Montefiore had moved a resolution declaring that no postal arrangement will be considered by the House which does not embrace a Panama line as well as a Suez line. The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and a long debate upon it was expected, although it was understood that the resolution would not be carried. Commercial matters did not present any material change. The wool sales were on, and some competition for superior clips, which had led to an advance of 1*d.* per lb.

With reference to gold production, we find the quantity of gold dust received at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint for the purpose of coinage during the year 1858 amounted to 342,430 ozs. During the year 1857 the quantity received was 223,215 ozs. There is, therefore, an increase of 119,215 ozs. in favour of the receipts of 1858. The amount of gold coin issued during the year 1857 was 499,000 sovereigns and 545,000 half-sovereigns; total value, 766,500*l.* During the year 1858 the gold coin issued has been 1,081,500 sovereigns and 486,000 half-sovereigns; total value, 1,242,500*l.*

The quantities of gold dust received quarterly during the year 1857 were—First quarter, 30,864 ozs.; second quarter, 31,314 ozs.; third quarter, 33,191 ozs.; fourth quarter, 107,846 ozs.; total, 223,215 ozs.

The daily increasing importance of the mining interests of South Australia is one of the most striking features of our industrial history. Confident that our readers in Britain will take a deep interest in all that concerns this branch of our sources of wealth, we republish for their perusal a sketch of the progress of mining operations recently prepared for our annual retrospect.

The progress made in the mining operations of this colony during the past year exhibits some very gratifying features—gratifying not only from the increasing prosperity which has attended almost all the old established mines, but equally so with regard to those more recently set to work, evidencing on the part of those connected with them a desire to employ their capital in legitimate researches for such returns as the indications of the various localities seemed to warrant an expectation of, in the erection of suitable machinery and powerful engines, and in the entire absence of all those attempts to force "a new discovery" on public attention, for the purpose of creating a little excitement. Mineral discoveries have, however, already been made which have established the fact that the colony possesses immense districts containing deposits of the most valuable description, the development of which will afford ample room for a profitable employment for perhaps millions of capital, and labour for tens of thousands of persons.

In particularising the different mines that are at present being worked, the Burra Burra of course takes precedence, and it is scarcely necessary to do more than refer to the half-yearly reports which have emanated from the directors, the regular declaration of dividends, the steady increase of the quantity of ore and copper exported, to prove its value, and the reasonable ground of hope which it affords that it must continue a source of wealth to its fortunate proprietors and of untold advantage to the colony. A few figures extracted from the published reports will serve to show the relative increase in the returns made, and the number of hands to whom it has afforded employment.

The quantities of ore raised during the past years are—In 1854, 2761 tons; 1855, 6362 tons; 1856, 10,450 tons; 1857, 10,961 tons; whilst for the half-year ending April, 1858, the returns amount to 6304 tons, and to that ending in September last, 6183 tons, making a total of 12,487 tons—an increase over the year 1857 of upwards of 1600 tons. The average produce is estimated at 23 per cent. The estimated cost of raising, &c., during the last year a little exceeds the former; in 1857 it was calculated to have cost 11*l.* 10*s.* per ton; in 1858, 12*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, but still leaving a net profit for this year of at least 28,000*l.* The number of men employed at the Burra, Karkulito, and Pomorie was—in 1857, 925; in 1858, 1059; showing an increase of 134. The quality of the ore at the Burra does not deteriorate in depth. A lode of malachite 8 feet wide is being worked in the 50 fm. level, and at one of the other properties belonging to this company ore is being raised varying in produce from 30 to 52 per cent.

The KAPUNDA MINE continues to furnish its quota to the valuable exports of the province, and instead of there being any diminution of its productiveness, we are happy to observe, from official returns, a marked increase in the quantity of copper exported from that mine in the current year over that in the former, particularly during the last six months. For more than two years all the ore raised at Kapunda has been converted on the mine into fine copper, reputed to be fully equal in quality with any made in South Australia, and it is well known that South Australian copper has established a character for excellence, not only in England, but throughout India. The quantity of copper exported from that mine in 1857 was nearly 320 tons, while this year it

another exceed 830 tons, the increase being fully 20 per cent. on the former year. In operations of mining, smelting, &c., about 250 persons are constantly employed, besides which a great many persons are engaged carting to and from the mine, and supplying timber for mining purposes and for firewood, and as the smelting is done with wood fuel, all of which is supplied by surrounding farmers from the wastes of their agricultural land, the advantages they derive from these sources of employment must be very considerable; indeed, it is estimated that over 15,000 are annually employed for these objects alone.

The ROYAL MINING COMPANY have, within the last few months, commenced operations on their mineral property, situated near Karkulito, from which a considerable quantity of ore has been raised. They have seven tribute pits set, and employ a number of men in dressing and other surface work. The general appearance of this mine, and character of the lodes, give a fair indication of its becoming a remunerative and profitable one, and which from its extent must shortly give employment to a much greater number of hands.

EAST CRINIS MINES, situated at Angaston, also affords a very cheering prospect to those who have embarked their capital in this undertaking. An engine of very simple yet superior construction has recently been erected on it. This will enable them to try the lodes at a considerable depth; and from the nature and quality of the ore, the proprietors are most sanguine of being able to realise a profitable return for their capital outlay.

THE WHEAL SARAH MINE, about 20 miles north of Clare, near Bundamba, has started into existence. A company, consisting of a few spirited individuals, have commenced mining upon lodes which are said to be of immense size, and judging from the specimens which were recently exhibited in Adelaide, of great value for ore. The working of this mine has been recently commenced, no returns can at present be expected from it, nor can any calculations be made as to the number of men likely to be employed, or the quantity of ore that may be raised; but from what is already at hand, a very considerable amount may be reasonably expected.

THE BON ACCORD MINE is being worked by English capitalists, and is only for the erection of suitable engines and machinery to test the value of the property, which, from its being so near the Burra, and the discoveries which have already been made, excites a considerable degree of interest, not unmixed with the desire to see the successful career may tend to the introduction of a much larger amount of English capital into the colony.

With the NORTH RHINE MINE little has yet been done beyond the formation of an English company, who, in connexion with a few wealthy colonists in London, are about to work it. If the results bear out the expectations of those who are engaged in it, it will add another source of profit to the colony, and give labour to a great number of miners.

In the APPEALINA MINE, north of Port Augusta, the discoveries made by Mr. Matthew Forster are said to equal anything yet seen in the colony. A return is expected from him by which some estimate may be formed of the nature and extent of the discovery, and its probable results.

In the Mount Barker and Bremer districts there have been no additional discoveries since the last year, but a marked improvement has taken place in the working of the mines. In the Wheal Mary, formerly the Kanmantua, new lodes have been cut, and one of a very rich character discovered by a pair of tributaries, composed of malleable copper, intermixed with black oxide; other lodes are becoming increasingly productive, and the returns from that mine are estimated at from 50 to 70 tons per week. The number of men employed is from 80 to 90. In connection with this mine, the works at Scott's Creek add considerably to the profits of the company. The mine hitherto has been run into a regular order of about 60 per cent., but a refining furnace is in process of erection, so that the whole of the ore raised at the Wheal Mary, as well as the ore from the neighbouring mines, will be exported in the shape of fine copper, thus materially lessening the cost of carriage, as well as adding considerably to the value which the two combined must be to the company. A very large amount of work, the erection of these works have entailed, has been of great advantage to the neighbourhood, and the supply of fuel a source of profitable employment to those from whom it is obtained.

The BREMER MINE continues most actively at work. A larger engine than the one first erected having been found to be indispensable in progressing fast to completion, and is expected to be at work in May next, when the depth of the mine will be increased, which at present are confined to the pitches from the surface to 10 ft. level. The number of men may be estimated at about 60; but the quantity of ore raised, or its average percentage, we have had no means of correctly ascertaining, as the mine which the two combined must be to the company. A very large amount of work, the erection of these works have entailed, has been of great advantage to the neighbourhood, and the supply of fuel a source of profitable employment to those from whom it is obtained.

The WHEAL ELLEN SILVER-LEAD MINE continues to be a very productive one, increasing so both as to quantity and quality. We understand that the mine has been raised to 40 to 50 tons of ore per week, very rich for silver, and the smelting operations on the mine will tend greatly to diminish the cost of export, and remove all doubt as to the real value of the ore. The number of hands employed exceed 100, and it is said to be a lasting source of profit to the spirited and well-deserving proprietors. In a distant period we shall, no doubt, see many of the other mines in this neighbourhood, which have been commenced, and are equally promising in full work.

With regard to the discoveries recently made in the far North no idea as to the correctness of the ultimate results which such a vast region of mineral wealth has been described to us may lead to. It is sufficient to say that, the mine excepted, no such display has ever been seen in Adelaide as the specimens Mr. Finkes affords. We have had an opportunity of inspecting a very fine collection of minerals recently brought down from Mr. J. Chamber's station. Many of them are extremely beautiful as specimens, and others are evidently of great value, containing as they do a large percentage of copper. We are informed that they were obtained at various depths, down to about 8 fms., and that the metal crops out on the surface at several feet for a distance of many miles. The exceeding richness of the quality of the ore, the extent of the country over which it extends, the nature of the ground, and the comparative ease with which such masses have been brought to light, must tend, undoubtedly an extraordinary degree of apathy exists amongst the capitalists of South Australia and of England, to the introduction of sufficient funds, and an adequate amount of capital to develop and to turn to profitable account such a vast field of riches, which unexpectedly been presented to us, the result of which must be alike beneficial to the colony.—*South Australian Register*, Jan. 26.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

APPENDIX.—Adelaide, Jan. 26: The raise of ore for December was 1844 per cent. average produce, equal to about 41½ tons of pure copper. The quantity of fine copper made during Dec. was 71½ tons, of which 29 were sold at 100s. net, and the remainder shipped by the *Irone*, at 15s. per ton freight, thus making the dispatch from the mines of the whole of the copper made during the year amounting to 624 tons. The average cost per ton of this copper was ascertained to be considerably less than that of 1857. Further freight had been charged for the copper to be made by the end of February, about 50 tons of ore, being shipped by the *Arabella*, and the remainder by the *Granton*. A new vessel has been adopted in the month of January, which, with further reductions effected in the cost of tribute and outwork, would, it was estimated, effect an average of about 2500s.

NORTH RHINE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Intelligence has been received from the local committee (Messrs. John Beck, of the Burra Burra; Alfred Watts; and Edmund Levi), who had again visited the mine on Jan. 1, and state that in No. 1 shaft, the whim having been erected and the mine, it was found that the timbering required renewal, which has occasioned delay. About 10 tons of coal had been raised from this shaft, and was at great cost had been cleared out, and men were set to work to raise the ore. Operations were commenced upon the large lode, now called Nichol's lode, and a shaft sunk to a depth of 4 fms. Several courses of ore of superior quality had been met with in a soft sandstone, from which ore was already raised. The quality of the ore continued good. The committee consider the appearances at this shaft most encouraging. Mr. Beck, who had had extensive experience both in the colony and in Cornwall, had reported the following:—The sections are composed principally of sandstone, resting on a very congenial substance for copper, and its carbonate at a moderate depth at a greater depth (say, 10 fms. below the level of the water) for grey copper ore will be equally or more valuable, I think a great many more lodes will be met with. In fact, recently three or four small lodes, holding good carbonates fit for smelting, have been found where there was scarcely a trace of them to be seen at the surface, being covered with earth and the copper close to it. These lie at the west of a large lode, which has the appearance of a counter. This lode, called Nichol's, is about 10 to 12 ft. wide at surface, and extends to the north and south, and is visible for nearly 200 fathoms. Shaft No. 1, on which the whim is erected, is down to 4 fms., and holds good copper ore. About 9 fms. from surface in this shaft the lode is which you are now driving, and it is my opinion that you should put as many men as could work, as the ground is very soft and inexpensive. Your mine is in a very good position, extending both north and south, and I consider the property, in all respects, to be very valuable.

WORKING.—Adelaide, Jan. 6: We are making every possible effort to get the engine speedily. One side, or half of the main beam, after three weeks' delay, arrived safe on the mine on Monday last. The quantity of ore sampled during the month was 21 tons, with 8 tons raised, of not sampled, of an equal value per ton, the latter being the same quantity as estimated in last month's report that which was sampled and weighed, leaving the net quantity of ore raised for the month 21 tons 16 cwt. I hope to commence smelting with our works at Bremer about the beginning of next month, which will render our returns of value. We have shipped 62 tons of ore.

BON ACCORD.—Adelaide, Jan. 29: During December the operations at the mine, consisting of sinking the engine-shaft and driving the level to the west from the shaft at the depth of 21 fms., in both of which directions Capt. Jeffrey considered the progress to be good; the ground and indications continuing favourable. By the end of the month the engine-shaft had been sunk to the depth of 21 fms., and a level was then commenced from it, to cut at that depth the lode, on which the previous report of December 4, had been sunk 15 fms., and at which depth the committee had then inspected the lode, which was of very considerable extent, as they saw, a small quantity of good ore; the opinion of the mining committee being that the said lode as it went down would yield, at the depth of 30 fms., a considerable increase in the quantity of water coming into the workings—so much so as to overpower the small engine employed in drawing it off; and the sinking of the engine-shaft and the driving of the levels east from Elder's shaft (designed to cut the lode) and west from engine-shaft could only be proceeded with slowly; the shaft on Jan. 22 having been driven west 10 of the 16 fathoms, through very hard and stony ground, with a great quantity of mud. The power of the engine had been increased by adding another boiler to it, but as the workings proceeded the water increased in them to such an extent as to have led the committee to the conclusion that it was necessary to take steps to get ready for use a much larger and more powerful engine. The Chairman of the committee states in his letter that "they hope to be able to lay bare something that will give encouragement; but they are satisfied that the machinery now on the mine will not allow of deep workings to be prosecuted, and they have deemed it advisable to invite offers of engines to be in the colony of what we may term intermediate power—say, 50-hp. cylinder engine, which might be able to thoroughly prove the mine, when, if valuable discoveries and extended workings result, we could well afford the outlay for an engine of this size." Most fortunately the committee have the choice of four such engines offered. Two of them, both 50-hp. engines, are especially recommended, and the further peculiar advantage as respects them of their being already in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine. The committee had decided on taking the 50-hp. engine, and hoped to secure it at a considerably less cost than such an engine

could be sent for new from England, and to get it to work without losing time or having to suspend the operations at the mine.

The *South Australian Advertiser*, of Jan. 26, observes:—"The Bon Accord Mine promises to turn out well. They have got down to the 30 ft. level, and, from what has been done so far the most satisfactory returns are anticipated. The water came quicker than was expected, and had it not been for that the 30 ft. level would have been laid before now, and communicated at the different shafts. The opinions of the captain and of the miners from the Burra Burra are highly favourable. The Bon Accord closely adjoins the Burra Mine."

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—Adelaide, Jan. 20: Mr. Davenport writes:—"Seeing the undoubted promise attached to these works (Charlton), I seriously think, if the company should not recur to their working, it would well be handed over to some English capitalists who would. The common feeling here current is that the stoppage of these works whilst so promising as their nature would indicate, is not giving them the trial their merits deserve."

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Adelaide, Jan. 23 and 26: The make of copper was being proceeded with satisfactorily; also shipments of copper ore from Melbourne (say, 2100 tons) to England. The supply of coal and wood was very abundant; the carriage, however, for the time went off the road, as usual, during the Christmas; while the season for carting lasted a good amount of work was done. There was an abundant supply of skilled labour, and unskilled was in excess of demand.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—Melbourne, Jan. 27 and Feb. 4: The quantity of quartz crushed during December amounted to 1602 tons. The receipts for the month were 3774l. 3s. 4d.; expenditure, 2419l. 2s. 10d.; showing a profit of 1355l. 6s. 6d. The returns of the quartz crushed and the results for January were not completed; these the resident director states will be small, owing to the inability of the Clunes Company to keep all the machinery supplied with struck, and what they had delivered being of inferior quality. The Clunes Company had struck the east vein in the 290 feet level, and the quartz was reported to look promising, and in a short time they were expected to keep the machinery fully supplied with quartz. On the alluvial ground the Clunes miners were going on uninterruptedly with their workings, and had extracted over 150 ozs. during the month of December. The remaining portion of the pre-emptive right lately taken on lease had been let to a party of miners on tribute, but they had not commenced work. The quantity of gold melted in the assay-office during the month of December was 16,474 ozs. The resident director has forwarded no remittance by this mail, but trusts to be able to send one by the next.

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—THE BODMIN (GLYNN BRIDGE) STATION.—Certain resolutions having been passed by the Cornwall Railway board, and forwarded by the Mayor of Bodmin to Lord Vivian, he very fairly states "that he is quite willing, with a view to the accommodation of his neighbours, to allow the private station, which, by agreement with him, the company is bound to make, to be converted into a public station; and that without any further payment for the extra land which may be required for this purpose; but he will assuredly not withdraw all restrictions as to the plan of buildings being submitted for his approval, in that, were he to consent to this very modest requirement, an unsightly goods station might be erected within sight of his house, without his having any power of prevention. And, although quite ready to give every accommodation and facility to the company for the sake of the public, he must yet, in doing so, be allowed to insure to himself the power of protecting himself from residential injury greater than can be avoided."

SOUTH WALES MINERAL RAILWAY.—The western section of this line will be opened for traffic in the autumn. The directors have been able to proceed so far in their operations without having to make calls on the general shareholders, the coal company having found the means for carrying on the works. Several important coal fields along the line had been let, and others were opening, which would tend to increase the security to the shareholders for the payment of the guaranteed dividend.

HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.—A deputation, composed of Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Mr. J. S. G. Kirkpatrick, Mr. M. Travers, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton, R.E., Mr. Wright, C.E., and Dr. Holland, had an interview with Sir John Pakington on Monday, at the Admiralty, upon the subject of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway. The deputation submitted the maps of the line and ports prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton, the officer deputed by the Government to review the route, and represented that it was the most direct line between this country and Australia, that the harbour both on the Atlantic and Pacific was spacious, accessible, and safe in all weather; that the Bay of Fonseca is upwards of 3000 miles nearer to Vancouver's Island than Valparaiso, 700 miles nearer than Panama to British Columbia, and in a healthy and well-provided locality. It was stated that a substantial contractor had tendered to construct the railway for 2,500,000l., and pending its construction to put through a sufficient road for the carriage of the mails at a moderate cost, within 12 months from the present time. This road would bring Great Britain within 18 days of the Pacific coast, and within about 40 days of Australia. The line lay through the territories of the single friendly State, a treaty between which and this country guarantees, under all circumstances, the safety property and independence of the road.

THE PANAMA RAILWAY, AND THE TRADE OF THE PACIFIC.—The Panama Railroad has been in regular and successful operation for nearly four years, daily passenger trains having been organised in February, 1855. Its capacity for every description of business has been fully tested. Not only are the ordinary kinds of merchandise and various productions of the Pacific constantly transported over the road, but also articles of the coarsest and heaviest description, such as the following:—Coal, guano, lumber, timber, anchors and chains of the largest size, cannon, shot, shells, iron, iron-work in pieces weighing 25 tons, heavy machinery, whale oil, &c., together with every variety of Pacific produce.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in April is 2,274,768l., making the total called in the four months of 1859, 3,801,601l.

SUEZ CANAL.—The Viceroy of Egypt has rejected the written application of M. de Lesseps for permission to commence the canal. M. Licantbeg has resigned the office of engineer in chief.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 27 amounted to 10,577l. 17s.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending March 26, 221l. 17s. 4d.; number of passengers, 53,248.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS

—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLANT, ERECT, OR MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN TO TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, AN AGENCY FOR THE SALE

OF MERCHANTS' AND STEEL IRON, for Sheffield and its neighbourhood. The advertiser has for the last fifteen years been connected with ironworks, and accustomed to call upon all large consumers of both the above iron, consequently known to them, and, if well supported in quality and price, can command a fair amount of orders.—Address, "G. O. P. S.," Post-office, Sheffield.

TO CAPITALISTS DESIROUS OF A SAFE INVESTMENT.

—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the valuable and extensive COAL AND CULM MINES OF DROMINGHAM, situated within six miles of the Kanturk and Millstreet stations of the Killarney Junction Railway, in the barony of Duhallow and county of Cork. The culm, for which there is a very great demand, is of the most superior quality, and its supply is more than sufficient to last for centuries. Labour is abundant and cheap, and a highly profitable and remunerative trade may be carried on at a moderate outlay.—Particulars as to terms and title may be obtained by application to Mr. McCARTHY, Esq., Rathree, Millstreet; or MICHAEL CALLAGHAN, solicitor, 7, Middle Gardner-street, Dublin, and 62, Grand Parade, Cork.

CITY OF MANCHESTER REVOLVING BRICK AND TILE

PRESSING MACHINE.—T. CRAYVEN AND SON, ENGINEERS, LOWER KING STREET, MANCHESTER, beg to call the attention of Brick Makers, Builders, and others to the above MACHINE, which SURPASSES ALL OTHERS now in use for CHEAPNESS, EASY WORKING, AND DURABILITY. The machine is mounted on four cast-iron wheels, and is quite portable. One man and two boys can press and carry away 600 bricks or tiles per hour, of different sizes or shapes, therefore doing the work of three or more common brick presses.—Full particulars and illustrations will be sent by applying at the above address. Price for a machine, with two ordinary sized brick moulds, £25, delivered in Manchester.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THOMAS ARCHER'S, JUN., PATENT SELF-ACTING

APPARATUS, FOR THE PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS, CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY DESCRIPTION OF BOILER, AND WILL ENSURE ITS PERFECT SECURITY. The advantages of this invention are:—

- 1.—Perfect protection from explosion, independent of neglect of the person in charge of the boiler.
- 2.—The water cannot possibly get below a fixed level without putting out the fire.
- 3.—Regulating the fire, and thus obviating the opening of the fire doors, or blowing of the steam, when at any time it may be required that the engine should stand, thus saving fuel.
- 4.—Simplicity of construction, and non-liability of getting out of order.
- 5.—Indicates at all times to the eye the height of the water, and whistles when the water is falling, thus enabling the fireman to take latest degree before putting out the fire.

Highly satisfactory testimonials, which testify the above, have been received from all parties having them in use.

May be had on application to the patentees, Messrs. T. ARCHER and Son, Dunston, near Gateshead; also of Mr. H. WATSON, High Bridge, Newcastle.

THE OAKAMOR AND STANTON MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—THE SHARE LIST IS CLOSED, the requisite number having been applied for. The allotment letters will be issued in a few days.

Cheadle, March 24, 1859. By order, EDWARD DANIEL, Sec. pro tem.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—NOTICE.—NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED.—23, Moorlane-street. F. S. HEMMING, Sec.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY

OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the directors have this day made a CALL OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on or before the 23d. day of May next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly. The transfer books will be closed from March 10 to April 9, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

137, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, March 10, 1859.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL

GENERAL MEETING OF the Nouvelle Montagne Company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 18th April next, at Ten o'clock A.M., at the offices, at Engle, near Liege. At this meeting the drawing of the bonds to be reimbursed the 1st of July next will take place.

Verviers, le 15 Mars, 1859. Le Directeur Général de la Société.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR GOLD LACE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Thursday, the 14th April next, at Half-past One o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford all such—

GOLD LACE.

As shall from time to time be demanded under a contract for twelve months certain, and further, until the expiration of three months' warning.

A pattern of the lace, and the conditions of the revised contract, may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after Half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Gold Lace," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling, Somerset-place, March 26, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, THE FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will be READY, on or before Friday, the 1st proximo, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS OF COPPER SLIPS, 2½ in. wide, and 1-10 in. thick.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS OF COPPER SLIPS, 2½ in. wide, and 1-12 in. thick.

Also, FIVE HUNDRED COPPER SHEETS, of ¾ in. thick.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 1st day of April, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

March 24, 1859. J. COSMO MELVILL.

DEBENTURES OF FIFTY POUNDS EACH, BEARING

INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), under powers of the Act of Parliament, are NOW RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR DEBENTURES OF FIFTY POUNDS EACH, for three, five, or seven years. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with option to the lenders to convert into shares within a year.

About £11,000 have been expended. The property consists of three extensive seams of coal, with engines, machinery, and buildings. One of the seams has been won, and the coal is expected to be in the market in about two months. The colliery is near the port and railway station at Lydney.

Applications may be made to Mr. G. S. BRYANT, sharebroker, 2, Stephen-street; or to Mr. B. D. COLLINS, managing director, at the offices of the company, 6, Bridge Parade, Bristol, February 4, 1859.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—THIRD EXTENSION

SHARES (£10 per share paid).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the PROPRIETORS OF THIRD EXTENSION SHARES (£10 paid) in the MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY are required to PAY A CALL OF FIVE POUNDS per share on each of their respective shares, on or before the 15th day of April next, at the Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, in the City of London.

Notice is hereby further given, that interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the day above-mentioned; that the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day named will further incur a loss of interest on the amount called upon each share, for the period intervening between the 15th day of April aforesaid and the date at which the company are entitled, under the contract, to make the next payment into the treasury at the East India House, on account of the capital; and that if default be made in the payment of this call for one calendar month after the 15th day of April aforesaid, the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfeiture, under the company's Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

38, New Broad-street, E.C., March 11, 1859.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.

(PABELLON AND CHANARILLO RAILWAY COMPANY).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Copiapo Extension Railway Company (Pabellon and Chanarillo Railway Company) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 2, New Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely, pursuant to Act 34 of the statutes of the company, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report of the directors, and for the general business and affairs of the company.

Dated the 16th day of March, 1859. By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

OTTOMAN RAILWAY FROM SMYRNA TO AIDIN, OF

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SULTAN.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this railway, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 30th March last, at noon, the following resolutions were unanimously carried, viz.:—

- 1.—That the report of the directors, together with the statement of accounts and balance-sheet appended thereto, be now received and adopted.
- 2.—That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Chairman and directors of this company, for their zeal and ability in the conduct of its affairs, and especially under the difficult circumstances mentioned in the report, which appear to demand particular notice, and to receive the expression of unqualified confidence in their management.

MACDONALD STEPHENSON, Chairman.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, it was unanimously resolved—That the best thanks of the meeting be voted to the Chairman, for his impartial conduct in the chair.

Ottoman Railway Company, No. 2, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C., March 30, 1859. S. J. COOKE, Sec.

ANGLO-MEXICAN MINT OFFICE.—NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the office, 5, Broad-street Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, when one director will be elected in the place of H. W. Schneider, Esq., M.P., who goes out by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and will be proposed accordingly. The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

ALFRED GODFREY, Sec.

WHEAL SAMSON MINE.—A MEETING OF the shareholders

in Wheal Samson Mine, at Scrub Hendra, in the parish of Endellin, in the county of Cornwall, will be HELD at the offices of Messrs. Surr and Gribble, No. 12, Abchurch-lane, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to determine whether any further money or capital shall be raised for working the said mine, and for defending the directors and shareholders in the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, commenced by Mr. Frederick Samson Thomas, or for determining whether the lease of the said mine shall be given up, or assigned, to the said Frederick Samson Thomas, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the said mine.

THE WELLINGTON COPPER MINE COMPANY

(LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, to receive the accounts and balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditor, for the year ending 31st December last.

To confirm the election of John HITCHCOCK Buchanan, Esq., as a director, in the place of the late Thomas Macdonald, Esq., deceased.

To elect two directors in the place of Thomas Close, Esq., and Charles Morrison, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year—Joseph George, Esq., is eligible, and again offers himself for re-election.

And for the general business authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

London, March 28, 1859. JOHN WARMINGTON VERNON, Sec.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—FIVE THOUSAND

POUNDS WANTED by a gentleman, the proprietor of upwards of 5000 acres in Ireland, for the IMPROVEMENT of a PART of the above TRACT of LAND, and the DEVELOPMENT of the MINERALS known to abound on the property; to the latter purpose only about £1500 to £1800 will be devoted, this being sufficient to accomplish the object in view. The money will be required for five years certain. The interest, at 4½ per cent., to be paid at a bank in Dublin, and the principal secured by ample freehold in houses and landed estates (Parliamentary title). A bonus of half the net profits of the mines for the period. If profitable, an additional sum of £5000, or permission to receive a moiety of the profits for five years longer, at their option. No possible risk can accrue to the lender, as the guarantee is unexceptionable.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD, mining engineer, &c., 20, Midway-street, Midway-park, Islington, London.

MONEY MARKET.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS,

BANKS, INSURANCE, MINING AND RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS, are respectfully informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK AND SHARES continue to be BOUGHT AND SOLD, either for cash or on account, at the market price of the day, through the medium of the Stock Exchange, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, who have enlarged their premises, thereby affording every facility for giving the hourly current price of stocks, &c. Country communications have prompt attention, and every information given to parties seeking investment in the mining shares, from 12½ to 30 per cent. Others, of a progressive character, frequently advance in price from 50 to 100 per cent. upon the outlay. The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which cannot fail to remunerate all who invest.

Office hours, from Ten till Five o'clock daily.

Bankers: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., Foster, and Co.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and

SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STATE, CITY, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

THE PROPOSED NORTHLEET DOCKS.

Just published,

SOMETHING SHORT, in Reply to "Capel Court, Esq.," on

"Wet and Dry," showing the advantages which the Northleet Docks will possess over the wet and dry docks of London.

Edinburgh Wilson, Royal Exchange.

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES.—SOUTH WALES.

Messrs. Fuller and Horsley are instructed to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1859, at Twelve o'clock, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, **THREE** IMPORTANT COLLIERIES, known as **CWM NEOL, TYLECOCK, and YSTRADOWN.**

The **CWM NEOL COLLIERY** is situated in the valley of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and by means of a short branch line joining the Taff Vale Railway the coal is conveyed to the Butte Docks, Cardiff, for shipment. The coal is known as Carr's Merthyr coal, is smokeless, and is of first-rate quality for steam purposes. The present openings are equal to an output of 350 tons daily. The minerals extend under a surface of 637 a. 3 n. 30 p., and are held subject to a lease of £400 per annum, and a royalty of 8d. per ton on large coal, and 4d. per ton on small coal. The seam of coal is about 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness.

The **TYLECOCK COLLIERY** is situated in the Rhondda Valley, immediately adjoining the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which line the coals are conveyed to the Cardiff Docks. The quality of the coal is quite equal to the Merthyr coal. The thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 991 a. 2 n. 20 p. There is one shaft sunk to the upper 4 ft. vein of coal, a depth of 154 yards from the surface, and the quantity to be raised is estimated at 80,000 tons per annum. The dead rent is £1250 per annum, and the royalty varies from 3d. to 9d. per ton on the large and small coal. There is a farm attached to this colliery, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which a large outlay has been made in improvements, by draining and otherwise.

The **YSTRADOWN COLLIERY** is situated in Cwm Gwily Valley (a portion of Swansea Valley), and about 15 miles from the port of Swansea. The coal is anthracite; it is known in the market as the Brass Vein, and is considered the best anthracite shipped at Swansea. The thickness of the seams is 4 ft. 2 in., and it is won by a sloping drift into the mountain. The machinery is equal to an output of 200 tons per day. The minerals are held on lease, at a dead rent of £200 per annum, and a royalty of 4d. and 8d. per ton on large and small coal.

Further particulars may be had of Messrs. **FLEMING and NEWMAN**, Bank-buildings, E.C.; of Messrs. **COLEMAN, TURKAND, YOUNG, and Co.**, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.; and of Messrs. **FULLER and HORSLEY**, Hillier-street, E.C.

HENDRE MINES, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the MINES, consisting of an 80 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with four boilers, of Fairbairn's of Manchester; a 20 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with two boilers; a 21 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with two boilers; 21 in. plunger poles, and 24 in. pumps; 11 pieces, windroves, &c.; 18 in. plunger poles, cases, &c.; working barrels, &c.; 19 in. pumps, 11 pieces, clack doornips, windroves, &c.; 9 in. to 4 in. pumps, plunger, &c.; crushing mill, water-wheel, winding apparatus, wrought-iron rails, wrought-iron rods, wrought-iron plates for main rods, lathe, pins and nuts, weighing machine, &c.

Mr. JOHN FRITCHARD will show the machinery, &c., on the mines, and applications for further particulars to be made to Mr. C. D. WILLIAMS, Greenfield, Holywell. March 29, 1859.

LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.

EXTREMELY VALUABLE FARM AND MINERAL RIGHTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the FREEHOLD of TRETOLL FARM HOUSE and FORTY ACRES of LAND, and extensive common rights, together with a SHARE of the MINERALS on the whole ESTATE of TRETOLL, of 80 acres, abounding in minerals of the richest quality, and extensive lodes of copper and tin can be worked. The lodes of Wheal Messer and Tregollen run through the whole estate. An influential company is desirous to work the whole, having already commenced on the adjoining levels, and it is anticipated that the purchaser would be able to make most advantageous terms.—To treat, apply to Mr. PEARLESS, solicitor, East Grinstead, Sussex.

COLLIERY TO BE SOLD.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY in FULL WORKING ORDER, having a present output of about 150 tons per day, which can be considerably increased, together with all TOOLS, RAILS, PLANT, COKE OVENS, &c., complete. This colliery is worked by means of levels, and is connected with the Taff Vale, Newport, Abergevy, and Hereford lines of railway, and is within 20 miles of the shipping port of Cardiff. For further particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. H. J. HOLLIER, solicitor; or Mr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, civil and mining engineer, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

TO LET, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under lands in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, belonging to Lieut. Colonel S. Cowell Steyney, consisting of SEVENTEEN SEAMS of COAL, varying in thickness from 2 to 9 ft.; numerous SEAMS of IRONSTONE, with ONE SEAM of BLACKBAND, about 16 in. thick.

The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and leads to the South Wales Railway, as well as to the ports of Kidwelly and Pembrey, the latter port being about eight miles distant, and having a floating dock capable of accommodating vessels of 500 tons and upwards.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to CHARLES BENKLEY, Esq., solicitor, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to WILLIAM ROSSER, Esq., mining engineer, Llanelly, South Wales.

ANGLESEY.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINES.—IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COPPER MINES and SMELTING WORKS TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising the entire sett of the MONA MINE and the ANLWCH SMELTING WORKS, and an UNDIVIDED SHARE of the PARYS MINE, the whole being the property of the Marquess of Anglesey, and situated in the parish of Anlwyth.

The former of these mines has been worked up to the present moment by the proprietor. The Parys Mine has been worked by a company under a lease, which will expire in October, 1859.

These well-known and justly celebrated mines continue to yield a very large quantity of copper ore, and present a fine field for the employment of capital, by which it is believed they may be brought to render a greatly increased produce.

Proposals will be received by Messrs. R. M. and F. LOWE, No. 2, Finsbury-court, Temple, London; and any further information may be obtained by application there, or to F. A. LEGG, Esq., No. 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London; J. P. BENNETT, Esq., Falmouth; Mr. GEORGE ASTON, 1, Crescent Wharf, Birmingham; and Mr. THOMAS EVANS, Washington-buildings, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, ALL those VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as the PEWFAU COLLIERIES, situated in the neighbourhood of St. Helens, in Lancashire, belonging to Messrs. Eccles and Stock, together with the WORKING PLANT and FLATS thereto appertaining. Immediate possession can be given, and the collieries are in full working order.

The quality of the coal is first-rate. It commands a ready sale for house and steam consumption, and a large and valuable connection is available for any purchaser. Every information as to leases, selling price, capabilities of mines, &c., will be afforded by Mr. SAMUEL CLOUGH, Florida Cottage, Ashton; A. O. MOWBRAY, Esq., Garswood, Ashton; or by Messrs. JOHN and WM. MORRIS, solicitors, 6, Clayton-square, Liverpool.

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE ISLAND OF KAWAU.

Affording an opportunity to the monied speculator rarely met with. Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freehold tenure, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the north-west of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal leading points for vessels entering the Hauraki Gulf, or Frith of the Thames. The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Bon Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and orders for writing will be received, at the offices of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs.

A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

By order, DAVID BUDGE, Secy.

27, New Broad-street, London, E.C., September 16, 1858.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL AND CHEMICAL COLLEGE, LOWER KENNINGTON LANE, NEAR LONDON.

Principal—J. C. NESBIT, F.R.S., F.C.S. Youngs intending to become Farmers, Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, or Managers of Mining Property, will find the course of instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for senior and junior students may be known on application to the Principal.

ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT. ANALYSES and ASSAYS of EVERY DESCRIPTION are PROMPTLY and ACCURATELY EXECUTED in the Laboratories of the College.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES, &c.—MANUFACTURERS and OTHERS ENGAGED in MAKING ARTIFICIAL MANURES MAY OBTAIN every NECESSARY INSTRUCTION for their ECONOMIC and EFFICIENT PREPARATION by applying to J. C. NESBIT, F.R.S., &c., Principal, of the Agricultural and Chemical College, Kennington, London. Analyses of Soils, Guano, Superphosphates of Lime, Coprolites, &c., and Assays of Gold, Silver, and other Minerals, are executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Gentlemen desirous of receiving instructions in Chemical Analysis and Assaying will find ample facility and accommodation at the College.

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES and INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and thence, without any TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR FIRING.

The MACHINE is now making FORWARD of THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE at the works of Messrs. KIRK and PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated the Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 154, Strand.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to the several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the Consolidated Causes of—
MITCHELL v. SERJEANT.
VINE v. SAME.
WESTLAKE v. SAME.
TREGONSO AND OTHERS v. SAME.
THE CREDITORS in respect of KIT HILL WHEAL MARY MINE, in the parish of Callington, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 14th day of April next, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said several Decrees.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 31, 1859.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE GREAT WHEAL BADDERN MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to two several DECREES made in the above-mentioned Cause, and dated respectively the 21st day of January, 1859, and the 9th day of February, 1859, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING—
945 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant James Ashwell.
37 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant David Halket.
10 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant William Holden.
20 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant Martin Kenworthy.
35 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant James Kenworthy.
50 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant James S. Mortimer.
15 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant Robert Smith.
200 (5104th) SHARES of the defendant William Sunderland; and
116 (5104th) SHARES of the defendants John Stuart and James Shipwright
(As executors of the will of John Grandin, deceased).

Respectively of and in the said MINE.
For further information, application may be made to Mr. R. W. CHILDS, plaintiff's solicitor, 25, Coleman-street, London; or to Mr. ROBERTS, solicitor, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 30, 1859.

In the High Court of Chancery in England.

LEAD MINES, COUNTY MONAGHAN, IRELAND.—
TO BE LET, BY TENDER, for a term of not less than 21, or more than 41 years, from the 24th day of June, 1859, in pursuance of directions given by His Honour the Master of the Rolls in England, in a certain Cause of Denny v. Denny, and with his approbation, the MINES and LODES of LEAD and LEAD ORE, with ALL COPPER ORES, or OTHER ORES or METALS lying in and under the townlands of Derrykilly and Lisleague, containing, according to the Statute Survey, 315 statute acres, all adjoining and situated in the parish of Tullycorbet, within three miles of the town and railway station of Ballilay, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland.

The rich character of the lodes that have at present been discovered on the estate has been tested and ascertained by means of three trial shafts and a driving, from which lead ore has been taken of very superior quality, it being found by analysis to contain an unusually large proportion of silver.

Printed particulars and conditions of letting, with forms of tenders and plans of the estate annexed, may be had in London, Messrs. KINGSFORD and DORMAN, 23, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.; Mr. MARSH, 42, Sackville-street, Dublin; Mr. GEORGE WOOD, Willoughby-place, Enniskillen; and Mr. ISAAC CRAWFORD, Shanmullagh, near Ballilay, by the latter of whom the property and works will be shown to intending lessees.

The tenders are to be sent (endorsed Denny v. Denny, tender for mines, and sealed) to Messrs. KINGSFORD and DORMAN, 23, Essex-street, Strand, aforesaid, on or before the 17th day of May, 1859, and Thursday, the 26th day of May, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, as appointed, as the time and place for ascertaining whether either of the tenders is accepted.

In Chancery.—Wheal Guskus.

KENT V. JEFFREY.

WHEAL GUSKUS MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that His Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, upon the motion of Mr. Rolt, Q.C., has this day GRANTED an INJUNCTION, RESTRAINING the DEFENDANT, Alfred Jeffrey, late of Cannon House, 28, Queen-street, Chesham, in the County of Surrey, and now of Bedford Cottage, Bedford Private-road, Clapham, in the County of Surrey, secretary and purser of the said company, FROM FURTHER PROSECUTION of an ACTION COMMENCED by him AGAINST the PLAINTIFF; and in like manner restraining him, the said Alfred Jeffrey, from all other proceedings at law to recover any sums claimed, to be due to him from the said company, or the previous or present shareholders therein.

J. BERRY, Solicitor to the Wheal Guskus Mining Company, 27, Chesham-street, Chesham, Surrey.
T. RUSSEL KENT, 19, Mitre-court, Chambers, Temple, London, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Dated March 26, 1859.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, made in a Cause of JAMES V. SKIPP, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir JOHN STUART, in One Lot, by Mr. CHARLES BURTON, the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Feathers Inn, Lydney, in the County of Gloucester, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1859, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, a FREEHOLD COLLIERY, called the FLOUR MILL COLLIERY, situated in Oakwood Valley, in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, late the property of Mrs. Ann Skipp, of Lydney, in the said County of Gloucester, widow, deceased.

Particulars and conditions, with plan annexed, may be had (gratis) of Mr. WILLIAM SANDS, solicitor, 5, Gray's Inn-square, London; of Messrs. FRICHAUD and COLETT, solicitors, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields; of Messrs. SINGLETON and FITMAN, solicitors, 9, Great James-street, Bedford-row; of Mr. JUSTY PEARSON, solicitor, Coleford, Gloucestershire; of the Auctioneer, at Monmouth; at the said inn; and at the office of the *Midland Counties Herald*, Union Street, Birmingham. ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

Agent for JUSTY PEARSON, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS.

IN THE MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the *London Gazette* of the 4th and 11th days of March, 1859, the *Times* newspapers of the 3d and 9th days of March, 1859, the *Daily News* newspapers of the 2d and 8th days of March, 1859, the *Morning Chronicle* newspapers of the 3d and 8th days of March, 1859, and the *Mining Journal* newspapers of the 5th and 12th days of March, 1859, and the affidavit of the said Official Manager sworn on the 4th day of March, 1859, and the schedule or Exhibits respectively marked A, B, C, C, and D, therein referred to, and the affidavit of William Frederick Kettle sworn this day, and the schedule or Exhibits respectively marked A and B, therein referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is PEREMPTORILY ORDERED that a CALL of FOUR POUNDS PER SHARE be made on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories to this company up to the 4th day of March, 1859; and it is peremptorily ordered that each contributory do, on or before the 7th day of April, 1859, pay to Robert Palmer Harding, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, the balance, if any, which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with such call.

R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
AMORY, TRAVERS, AND SMITH, 25, Throgmorton-street, City, Solicitors.
Dated March 16, 1859.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS.

IN THE MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the TREVENA MINING COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading the *London Gazette* of the 25th day of February and the 1st day of March, 1859, the *Times* newspapers of the 24th and 28th days of February, 1859, the *Daily News* newspapers of the 25th and 26th days of February, 1859, and the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* newspaper of the 25th day of February, 1859, and the following affidavits and examination now on the file of proceedings in this matter—that is to say, the affidavit of the said Official Manager, sworn on the 1st and re-sworn on the 15th day of March, 1859, and the schedule or Exhibit marked C, therein referred to; the two several affidavits of William Frederick Kettle, sworn respectively on the 2d and 15th day of March, 1859, and the exhibits marked respectively A and B, therein referred to; the two several affidavits of James Norris and James Norris, sworn by them respectively on the 5th day of February and the 1st day of March, 1859; the affidavit of William Henry Thompson, sworn on the 12th day of March, 1859; the affidavit of Richard Shawe, sworn on the 12th day of March, 1859, and the examination of the said Richard Shawe, taken on the 15th day of March, 1859, and the several exhibits marked respectively A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, and M, therein referred to, it is PEREMPTORILY ORDERED that a CALL of TWO POUNDS PER SHARE be made on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories of this company. And it is peremptorily ordered that each contributory do, on or before the 6th day of April, 1859, pay to Robert Palmer Harding, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, the balance, if any, which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with such call.

R. P. HARDING, No. 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
WM. KINSEY, 9, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, Solicitor.
Dated March 15, 1859.

IN THE MATTER of WHEAL WELLINGTON, alias WHEAL GRYLLS MINE, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, Cornwall.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Jane Caroline Trevelyan, of the City of Bath, widow (surviving executrix of the last will and testament of John Trevelyan, formerly of the same place, Esq., deceased), hath, by deed poll bearing date the 14th day of March inst., REVOKED, DETERMINED, and MADE VOID all and singular the several liberties, licenses, powers, and authorities granted by the said John Trevelyan to Richard Ross Mitchell, of Marazion, in the County of Cornwall, gentleman, his co-adventurers, executors, administrators, and assigns, in and by a certain indenture of lease, or sett, dated the 27th day of July, 1854; and also the said indenture of lease, except for the purpose of enforcing any right of action which may have accrued thereunder.

Dated St. Ives, Cornwall, March 15, 1859. HICHENS AND SON, Solicitors.

IN THE MATTER of WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINE, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, Cornwall.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Jane Caroline Trevelyan, of the City of Bath, widow (surviving guardian of W. J. Trevelyan, Esq., an infant), hath, by deed poll bearing date the 14th day of March instant, REVOKED, DETERMINED, and MADE VOID all and singular the several liberties, licenses, powers, and authorities granted by the said Jane Caroline Trevelyan to Richard Ross Mitchell, of Marazion, in the County of Cornwall, gentleman, his executors, administrators, co-adventurers, and assigns, in and by a certain indenture of lease, or sett, dated the 27th day of July, 1854; and also the said indenture of lease, except for the purpose of enforcing any right of action which may have accrued thereunder.

Dated St. Ives, Cornwall, March 15, 1859. HICHENS AND SON, Solicitors.

CORNWALL.—TO TIN SMELTERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE BOROUGH OF TRURO FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN TIPPET will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Red Lion Hotel, in the aforesaid borough of Truro, on the 5th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other Lots as may be then determined on for the convenience of purchasers.

Lot 1.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those substantially-built and spacious erections, known by the name of the TRURO TIN SMELTING WORKS, comprising a lofty and well-built stack, and all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily, with a yard thereto attached, and a stream of pure water flowing through the premises, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Revel, Vigors, and Co., and now unoccupied; together also with the yard immediately opposite the said works, and the quay therein, abutting on the Truro river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and whereon coals, tin, and other produce may be deposited and shipped, and landed free of quay dues and other charges. These works have been built at great expense, on the most improved plan, are situated in the most central town of Cornwall, in the midst of a mining district, possess unrivalled advantages for conducting economically this lucrative branch of trade, and the present time offers a rare opportunity for carrying it on successfully.

Lot 2.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that MESSAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE in St. Austell-street, in the aforesaid borough (adjoining Lot 1), with the appurtenances, now in the occupation of Mr. Arnall, timber merchant.

Lot 3.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that spacious MALT HOUSE (adjoining Lot 1), with store room over, three-stalled stable and loft, within an enclosed yard, now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Minster, maltster; together with TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, near adjoining, and suitable for the residence of a maltster and labourer, now in the respective occupations of Walter Gross and William Beatty.

Lot 4.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those THREE DWELLING-HOUSES, adjoining each other, situated in St. Austell-street aforesaid, and now in the respective occupations of Joseph Trevelyan, Jane Benney, and others.

Lot 5.—The FEE SIMPLE, expectant on the death of a person now aged about 75 years, of and in all that stone-built and excellent DWELLING-HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, with the productive garden thereto attached, situated in St. Austell-street aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mr. Paterson, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs. The above property is well adapted as a residence for the manager or superintendent of the works.

A high rent of £3 13s. 6d. per annum is payable during the lease.

All information required may be obtained on application to Captain James GRIFF, St. Agnes, Truro; to the Auctioneer, Lemon-street, Truro; or to Messrs. HODGE and HODGE, solicitors, Truro.—Truro, March 2, 1859.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE AT THREE WATERS, NEAR BODMIN.

MR. E. H. LIDDELL will SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 12th of April next, at Twelve for One precisely, at THISTLEMOOR COSS, SOLIS MINE, near Bodmin, the following MINE MATERIALS:—A splendid WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, 3 ft. above, with cast-iron axle, sockets, and rings.

About 25 fms. of large launders, 110 ft. 8 in. working-barrel, new.

About 20 fms. of 2 in. and 2 in. iron flat-rolls, with pulleys, brackets, &c., compl.

A substantial shaft-bob.

An 8-arm capstan, with cast-iron sockets.

Shears and shieves, complete.

About 120 fathoms of 9/8 in. capstan-rope, nearly new.

13 ft. 9 in. pumps.

6 ft. 9 in. pumps.

1 3 ft. 5/8 in. doornip, with door and clack seat.

1 6 ft. 8 in. ditto ditto.

1 11 ft. 8 in. working-barrel, newly bored.

A large quantity of new and old timber and plank, 36 in. smutts' bellows, anvils, vices, screw stocks, taps and plates (various sizes), smutts' tools, miners' tools, grinding-stone, wheelbarrows, castings for small jobs, sundry lots of iron, leaders, tram wain, leather, nail, steel, hoop iron, candle and other cloths, and sundry other useful articles.

The materials are all in good condition; and any further information may be obtained on application at the mine, or to Mr. E. H. LIDDELL, auctioneer, Bodmin.

If the wheel should be disposed of before the sale, as much notice as possible will be given of it.—Dated March 22, 1859.

CRIGGESTONE AND PAINTHORPE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

VALUABLE COLLIERY and POWERFUL STEAM MACHINERY, and EXTENSIVE WORKS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FIRE BRICKS, DRAIN PIPES, and CHIMNEY TOPS, with CAPITAL RESIDENCE, and EIGHTY-TWO ACRES of LAND, FOR SALE.

MR. EDWARD LANCASTER has received instructions from the proprietors to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, in Lots, and subject to conditions to be produced at the Stafford Arms Hotel, in Wakefield, on Friday, the 15th day of April, 1859, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, an IMPORTANT FREEHOLD and COPYHOLD PROPERTY, known as the CLIFFE HOUSE and CRIGGESTONE CLIFF and PAINTHORPE ESTATES, situated about four miles from Wakefield, in the West Riding of the County of York, including several VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, of excellent quality, and worked from adjoining coal fields rented and worked by the present owners, and a railway and tramway, with the requisite machinery, conveying the produce direct to the water side, from whence communication is obtained by canal navigation with all parts of the kingdom, and at a very trifling expense access may be had to the Barnsley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

There is likewise on the estate a boundless supply of fire-clay, yellow clay, and ginstone stone, applied to the manufacture of fire and common bricks, chimney tops, sanitary and drain pipes, pan and ridge tiles, terra cotta ornaments, &c., with moulding and pressing machines worked by adequate steam power, and additional machinery for grinding small coal and charcoal for foundries, for which there is a great demand; several kilns, coke ovens, and sheds; 41 workmen's cottages, and an excellent stone built residence, delightfully situated, with coach-house, stables, and all other necessary out offices, together with kitchen and flower garden, pleasure grounds, plantations, and suitable agricultural buildings, with several inclosures of arable and meadow land, the whole occupying about 82 acres.

The property may be viewed on application to Mr. GEORGE SMITH, Criggestone. Descriptive particulars and plans may be had at the Stafford Arms Hotel, Wakefield; and the same, with every other information, may be obtained of Mr. HINDLE, land and mineral surveyor, Barnsley; Mr. EDWARD LANCASTER, auctioneer, Barnsley; or at the offices of Messrs. HARRISON and NETTLETON, solicitors, Wakefield.

Wakefield, March 1, 1859.

EXTENSIVE ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACES, and LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, BY ORDER of the MORTGAGEES.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE will OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1859, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Queen's

MORE STEAM, LESS FUEL, NO SMOKE.
S.S. "Tonning," *Victoria (London) Dock, Dec. 14, 1858*
SIR,—Since I wrote to you on the 11th September, we have made three voyages of and from Tonnung with your PATENT REGULATING AIR DOORS, and with the same satisfactory results in increased steaming (20 per cent.), *saving of fuel* (15 per cent.), and *prevention of smoke*. We have never (as we used to have) any flame in the funnel, and the ventilation of the stoking room is so good that the firemen work with comfort in the hottest weather. The doors are as perfect as when first fitted.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant, FRANCIS REAY, Chief Engineer.
To Mr. J. Lee Stevens, 1, Finsl-street-hill, E.C.

DOUBLY-DURABLE FIRE-BARS.—MR. LEE STEVENS SUPPLIES, in his own or other patterns, DOUBLY-DURABLE FIRE-BARS which are not liable to clinker, will withstand the utmost heat in furnaces of all kinds and, price and wear considered, are the cheapest and best that are made.—For references and particulars, apply at the PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR OFFICES, 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.

BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED) are PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of ENGINES CAPABLE of DRAWING HEAVY LOADS upon all descriptions of COMMON ROADS. BRAY'S TRACTION ENGINE is the only one that can draw heavy loads without the assistance of an endless railway or a tramroad. Its power of traction is far greater than that of any other engine yet offered to the public. Not requiring any apparatus to travel upon, it can be maintained in working order at a small expense and does no damage to the roads. For MINING and COLLIERY OPERATIONS, it will DRAW TRAINS of WAGONS at ONE-THIRD the COST of HORSE LABOUR.—Apply to Mr. C. A. HANSON, at the Company's Offices, 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

GUTTA PERCHA BANDS, TUBING, &c.
 Our BANDS, carefully MANUFACTURED from the VERY BEST GUTTA PERCHA only, are considerably CHEAPER, and, when fairly worked, are far more DURABLE than LEATHER. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 feet without a joint, are easily joined or repaired, and are, when worn out, re-purchased by us at about one third of their original cost. In the event of a break down, a band of any size can be supplied within a few hours of receipt of order. The present prices are as under:—
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Registered Licentiate of the London Society of Apothecaries, Doctor of Medicine of
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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the H_2O_2 solution on the amount of the H_2O_2 consumed in the reaction of the H_2O_2 with the Fe^{2+} ion in the presence of the Fe^{3+} ion.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	2 11 10	24	25	25	0 10 0	0 10 0
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack (S.E.)	2 11 10	24	25	25	0 10 0	0 10 0
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	10 12 6	4	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 13 0	0 13 0
200	Boscon (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60			23 0 0	1 0 0
200	Botalack (tin), St. Just	91 5 0	180			433 5 0	2 10 0
1000	Carn Bros (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	80	75 80		247 10 0	2 0 0
300	Cefn Cwm Brwyn (lead), Cardigan	33 0 0	37			5 0 0	2 0 0
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	25			7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yearly
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	25	24 25		2 14 0	0 5 0
1000	Drumhead Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	32	29 31		1 10 0	0 10 0
867	Cwm Erda (lead), Cardigan	7 10 0	14			1 10 0	0 10 0
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardigan	60 0 0	300			155 0 0	0 10 0
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13 1/2	13		0 10 0	0 2 6
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. (S.E.)	1 0 0	480	470 480		654 0 0	8 0 0
358	Delconth (copper), Camborne	128 17 6	300			499 10 0	7 0 0
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth (S.E.)	29 10 0	235	220 230 x d.		6 0 0	6 0 0
300	East Dore (lead), Carnarvon	32 0 0	110			37 0 0	0 0 0
128	East Pool (tin), Fowey, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	175			405 0 0	2 10 0
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8			2 15 0	0 2 6
1400	Eyan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	88			18 13 1	0 0 0
250	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0	42			60 8 3	1 0 0
486	Graham and St. Aubyn (cop., lead, coal)	54 15 0	84	81 83		21 0 0	2 10 0
6000	Great South Tolgus (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 0	13 1/2	12 1/2		3 14 0	0 7 0
1024	Herdsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0	13 1/2	8 1/2		5 0 0	0 12 6
160	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 10 0	110			320 10 0	0 0 0
400	Lisnare (lead), Cardigan	18 15 0	100			113 0 0	0 0 0
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	13 1/2			38 2 6	2 10 0
1800	Minera Mining Co., Ltd. (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	120			14 3 2	0 10 0
20000	Minning Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	13 1/2	13 1/2		55 0 0	1 0 0
470	Newtownnamna Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35			0 2 6	0 2 6
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6	6	5 5 1/2		14 12 0	0 0 0
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Illogan (S.E.)	nif.	11	9 10		33 0 0	0 10 0
6400	Par Consols (cop.), Illogan (S.E.)	1 2 6	15	14 15		294 10 0	25 0 0
200	Phonix (copper), tin, Linkinhorne	100 0 0	420			84 14 6	5 10 0
1772	Pobberno (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	—	—	—		0 16 0	0 3 0
560	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)	20 13 0	95	94 96		1 0 0	1 0 0
2500	Roseward and Bacheiddon (lead)	11 5 0	12			1 0 0	1 0 0
1024	Roseway and Herland United	7 10 0	11	13 14		0 10 0	1 0 0
15000	Ruanidan Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0	3 1/2			0 10 0	1 0 0
512	South Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer (S.E.)	1 5 0	232 1/2	225 235		278 0 0	5 0 0
256	South Garsart (cop., lead, coal)	26 0 0	58			4 0 0	0 2 6
612	South Garsart (cop., lead, coal)	10 0 0	85	77 1/2	82 1/2	83 10 0	2 0 0
6400	West Fowey (copper), tin and copper	7 10 0	8	7 1/2		158 2 6	2 6 0
400	West Heston (cop.), Camborne	38 10 0	355	360 370		4 0 0	1 0 0
240	Wheel Bai (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18			513 10 0	6 0 0
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan (S.E.)	5 9 6	197 1/2	190 200		901 0 0	3 0 0
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth (S.E.)	1 0 0	130	127 1/2	132 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 6
5120	Wheel Charlotte, Penryn	1 5 0	43 1/2	38 1/2		2385 10 0	0 10 0
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90			0 17 0	0 10 0
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Penryn	0 4 0	7	5 1/2	6 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0
1024	Wheel Killy (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)	1 7 10	12	9 1/2	10 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0
500	Wheel Mary (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)	7 4 6	75	77 1/2	80	51 13 0	3 0 0
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (St. J.), Menheniot (S.E.)	8 0 0	50	47 49		43 2 6	2 5 0
80	Wheel Oriel, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300			230 13 0	5 0 0
198	Wheel Seton (tin), Camborne	107 0 0	135			289 0 0	2 10 0
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard (S.E.)	4 10 0	32	31 32		36 10 0	1 0 0
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	40			31 15 6	1 10 0

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	6			12 5 0	0 5 0
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3 1/2			3 0 0	0 0 0
100	Bryndall (lead), Montgomeryshire	25 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2		15 0 0	0 0 0
300	Brynall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2 6 0	15	5 1/2		0 10 0	0 10 0
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Fernan	2 6 0	15			0 2 6	0 2 6
6000	Bulwer (silver-lead), Cardigan	3 0 0	14 1/2			0 2 6	0 2 6
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4 1/2			0 2 6	0 2 6
2045	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	4 1/2	6 1/2		0 15 0	0 0 0
2600	Collacomb (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	12			3 5 0	0 8 0
256	Condarroo (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80			85 0 0	2 0 0
280	Drumhead Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	130			122 0 0	0 10 0
672	Dung Don (tin), Gwent	0 10 0	12			16 7 6	1 10 0
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Caistock	2 10 0	13 1/2			0 13 0	0 2 6
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3 1/2			0 7 6	0 2 6
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17 6	5 1/2			0 5 0	0 5 0
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2		41 4 3	0 6 0
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., id.)	4 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2		1 0 8	0 3 0
2024	Gogham (silver-lead), Cardigan	12 5 0	2 1/2			22 0 0	0 7 6
1024	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0	7			0 7 6	0 7 6
26088	Gt. Wh. V. (tin, copper), Helston	2 6 0	2 1/2			5 0 0	0 5 0
119	Great Work (tin), Gwent	100 0 0	110			221 10 0	7 10 0
6000	Hington Down Cons. (cop.), Caistock	3 16 0	3 1/2	6 1/2		3 16 0	0 2 6
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tisbury	11 0 0	8 1/2			4 2 6	0 5 0
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	1000 0 0	1000			1420 0 0	50 0 0
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	2 1/2			0 10 0	0 10 0
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 6	2 1/2			0 5 0	0 3 0
5000	Mertyn (lead), Flint	3 4 6	1 1/2			1 11 0	0 2 6
5000	Nantaw & Enlhw, Flint (2 1/2 sha.)	2 5 0	1 1/2			20 1 6	0 2 6
200	North Pool (copper), tin, Pool	40 0 0	25			75 0 0	2 0 0
700	North Rooker (copper), Camborne	14 0 0	25	22 24		32 10 0	1 10 0
12	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinnar	15 0 0	60	61 63		0 10 0	0 2 6
12000	Sorridge Con. (cop.), Whitechurch (S.E.)	0 6 0	165	1 1/2		60 0 0	20 0 0
128	South Crinias (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285			8 8 6	0 2 6
794	Spearm Co. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18 0	2			4 5 0	0 10 0
280	Spearm Moor (copper), St. Just	28 7 9	15			0 17 0	0 7 6
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2 1/2			0 3 6	0 1 6
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 5 0	1 1/2			42 5 0	2 0 0
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Brecon (S.E.)	3 0 0	304	311		1 15 0	1 5 0
1272	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	20	22 23		403 13 6	2 10 0
128	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 0 0	15			1 12 0	0 3 0
4096	Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Menheniot, Cornw.	3 1 0	13 1/2	15 1/2		55 0 0	5 0 0
100	Trematons (tin), near Helston	35 0 0	11			0 5 0	0 1 0
20000	Valley of Towy (lead), Carmarthen (S.E.)	0 13 6	1 1/2	1 1/2		22 0 0	2 0 0
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	15 0 6	55	60 60		33 1 0	0 10 0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2 13 0	1 1/2			42 0 0	0 0 0
6140	Wheel Arthur (copper), Gwennap	2 13 0	1 1/2			0 5 0	0 5 0
250	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	350 0 0	350 360			0 5 0	0 5 0
4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Caistock (S.E.)	6 0 0	3 1/2			8 10 0	1 10 0
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0	20			0 6 0	0 3 0
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	4			31 0 0	1 0 0
430	Wheel Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7			40 10 0	3 0 0
240	Wheel Beeth (tin), Uny Lelant	39 10 0	30	20 25		10 2 6	7 6 0
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinnar	12 2 6	24 1/2			2 12 6	0 2 6
4096	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	16 6 6	3 3 1/2				

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burr (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	140	133 1/2		210 0 0	5 0 0
10000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba (S.E.)	40 0 0	38	36 38		88 12 0	1 0 0
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chile (S.E.)	25 0 0	12	10 12		5 18 0	0 10 0
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta (S.E.)	5 0 0	10			7 1/2 per cent.	Yearly
10000	English and Australian (S.E.)	5 0 0	14			13 10 0	0 17 6
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S.E.)	20 0 0	25	23 25		6 5 0	0 5 0
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain (S.E.)	3 0 0	10 1/2	10 1/2		0 8 9	0 2 6
10000	Laurian (of Portugal) (S.E.)	1 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2		0 8 0	0 1 6
103815	Malaguita and New Granada (S.E.)	1 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2		0 1 0	0 1 0
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes (S.E.)	1 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2		0 1 0	0 1 0

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altene & Quenangen Uni. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0	3			4 5 0	0 15 0
10000	Portland (sil.-lead), Cuba (S.E.)	20 0 0	5	4 5		1 0 0	1 0 0
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba (S.E.)	16 15 0	1 1/2			33 0 0	1 0 0
11000	St. John del Rey (S.E.), Brazil (S.E.)	12 1 1/2	11 1/2			35 7 6	1 0 0
4174	Unit. Mexican (S.E.), Mexico (S.E.)	28 5 0	2 1/2	2 1/2		1 16 0	4 0 0

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

NON-DIVIDED FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia (L.)	8 10 0	6			Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia (S. E.)	7 7 6	3 1/2	3 1/2		Sept. 1858
75000	En Accord, South Australia (copper) (L.) (S. E.)	0 10 0	2 1/2	1 1/2		Fully paid.
10000	Brazilian Lead and Mining (L.) (S. E.)	5 0 0	2 1/2			April, 1858
3000	Central American (silver), (L.) [2000 £5 pd., 4000 £5]	7 0 0	2 1/2			Jan. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £2 paid, 10000 £2]	0 6 0	—	—		Oct. 1857
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica (S. E.)	0 12 6	3 1/2			June, 1856
59000	Colony Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0	13			
10000	Copago Smelting (L.), Chili	1 0 0	13			Fully paid.
25000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand (L.) (S. E.)	0 17 0	1 1/2	1 1/2		Fully paid.
20000	Ellerlie and Bardowie, Jamaica	2 10 0	—	—		Oct. 1858
8000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Ltd. [4000 £5 pd., 4000 £5]	2 0 0	2	1 1/2		July, 1858
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain (L.)	2 0 0	2	1 1/2		Fully paid.
10000	Great Barrier Lead, Mining, New Zealand (L.)	1 10 0	2 1/2			Fully paid.
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. (L.), Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—		No call.
15000	Huelva Copper Mining Company, Spain (L.)	0 10 0	—	—		Fully paid.
60000	New Granada (gold), South America (S. E.)	1 0 0	—	—		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 15 0	3			Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia (L.) (S. E.)	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2		
160000	Nouveau Monde (copper)	1 0 0	—	—		
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company (L.)	0 10 0	9 1/2	9 1/2		Nov. 1858
12000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain (L.)	2 0 0	—	—		No call.
55615	Strathgibyn (copper), (L.)	1 0 0	—	—		Fully paid.
25000	Valley Easton, Val d'Ossau, Elment (L.)	1 0 0	1 1/2			Fully paid.
9000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada (L.)	1 0 0	—	—		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite	95 0 0	100			Aug. 1856
35435	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.			
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0	—	—		Fully paid.
100000	Worthing (copper), South Australia (L.)	0 15 0	11s.	10s. 11s.		Jan. 1858